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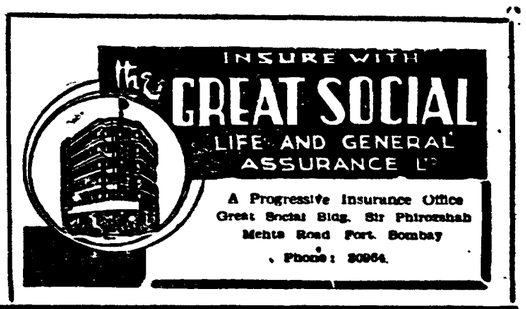
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Americans Make Surprise Landings On Luzon

Liberation Of Philippines Entered Upon Final Stage, Says U. S. Press

NEW YORK, January 10.

New York radio said today that the Allied forces on Luzon now hold 25 miles of beach which they are consolidating.

General MacArthur's Headquarters' American forces landed on Luzon island in the Philippines at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday, it was officially announced here tonight. Four beaches in the Lingayen gulf, 120 miles north-west of Manila, have been seized.

General MacArthur landed with his troops.

The Japanese were taken by surprise. Opposition was minor, and Allied losses were small. Blistering naval and air bombardment preceded the landing.

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS

Pacific Fleet carrier aircraft dealt a smashing blow on Japanese air-strength and shipping in continuous raids on Luzon preparatory to invasion.

JAPS CANNOT REINFORCE THEIR LUZON ARMY.

Admiral Nimitz's "communique" to-day increased the total to 626 planes destroyed 342 ships sunk, probably sunk or damaged since the new strikes commenced on January 4.

The United States fleet maintains such a tight control at sea that it is believed here that it is impossible for the Japanese to reinforce their Luzon army, although as fanatics of the sacrificial cult, they will make desperate efforts. Since the capture of the Palau islands, four months ago, all Pacific fleet efforts were devoted to supporting the campaign for the Philippines.

MAKING OF LANDINGS.

Ground forces of the 6th Army under the command of General Krueger made the landings.

Reuter's special correspondent cabling from General MacArthur's Headquarters said that the force which landed on Lingayen gulf is comparable to those used in the previous landings at Leyte. It comprised all arms with service troops, engineers and amphibious engineers.

The convoy brought them past Mindanao, then south-west of Mindoro and west of Luzon to Lingayen.

U. S. TROOPS' NEW TACTICS.

The Japanese News Agency says that the American Superfortresses which attacked the Japanese mainland to-day used new tactics—attacking widespread areas in small formations, apparently intended to cause dispersion of Japanese interceptor units.

About 20 American planes penetrated into the skies over Tokyo, added the agency. Some of the remainder apparently intended to attack munitions factories.

CONVOY OF 800 SHIPS

LONDON, Jan. 10: American assault troops, strongly supported by naval and air units, are advancing into the interior of the island of Luzon, where four beaches and 15 miles of coast are now firmly in their hands. Deep penetrations have been reported at some points against scattered opposition and American losses are officially described as light.

General MacArthur led the assault troops ashore and is personally conducting the entire operation. The American landing was made in Lingayen Gulf, 120 miles north-west of Manila, capital of Philippines.

The invading force with huge supplies and equipment was carried to Luzon in a convoy of 800 ships supported by hundreds of warships.

ATTACK ON CONVOY

General MacArthur's Headquarters Jan. 10: The convoy was attacked on January 5, 6 and 7 by Japanese air-forces which, though not large, were most determined. They concentrated on Allied naval vessels and, although the attacks apparently had some success, they did not slow down or interfere with the operation. A Japanese midget submarine attack came early in the Convoy's journey. It fired two torpedoes which missed and the submarine was rammed by a destroyer, exploded and sank.

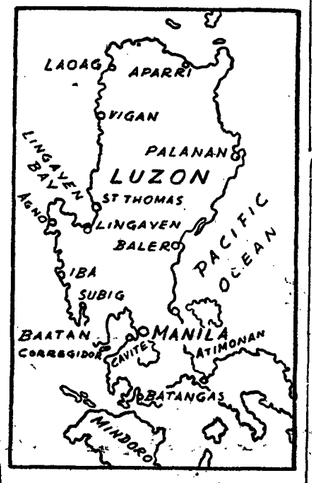
JAP CASUALTIES

South-west Pacific Headquarters Jan. 10: Four hundred and two more Japanese were killed and 27 captured during cleaning up operations on Leyte island in the last two days, to-day's "communique" from General MacArthur's Headquarters reported.

Heavy air units struck at Licanan airfield at Davao without opposition. Medium and light units dropped 79 tons of airfields and installations on Celebes, scoring hits on runways and warehouses. Other heavy units ranging over the Java sea struck gun emplacements on Lombok island and sank a large landing craft off the south-east coast of Bali.

TOWARDS LIBERATION OF PHILIPPINES

NEW YORK, Jan. 10: The New York "Times", commenting today on the American landing on Luzon, the main island of the Philippines, declares "the liberation of the Philippines from Japanese rule has entered upon the final stage. With Luzon in American hands as both a naval and air base, Japan's whole position in south-eastern Asia would be in gravest danger and even Formose and Hongkong would become objectives within easy range of American operations on the way to Tokio.



The measure of how strong the Japanese consider themselves to be on Luzon may be surmised from the Tokio statement that the conquest of the Island would require at least ten divisions and three million tons of shipping. But the fact that General MacArthur has landed there is proof enough that he considers himself strong enough to handle the situation."

The New York "Herald Tribune" says "General MacArthur has promised he will go back to Manila. He is ashore now in force—backed by all the enormous sea-air power we so desperately lacked two years ago—at the head of the shortest, best and broadest road into the capital."—Reuter.

Earlier

General MacArthur's communique on landing in Luzon says: "Our forces have landed in Luzon. In the far-flung amphibious penetration our troops have seized four beachheads in the Lingayen Gulf.

The movement was covered by blistering naval and air bombardment, using both land based and carrier based planes. The enemy's air force made repeated desperate attacks against our naval force formations in an endeavour to back the cohesion of our movement, but beyond inflicting some loss and damage it was unsuccessful.

In these encounters there were destroyed 79 enemy planes, one Midget submarine, two destroyers, one coastal cargo vessel and many small harbour and coastal craft.

The enemy evidently had not prepared for a landing in the Lingayen sector and as the result of this strategic surprise our landing losses are insignificant.

We are now in his rear. His main reinforcement and supply lines to the Philippines are cut and his ground fight for Luzon will have to be made with such resources as he now—possesses there.

The back door is closed. The decisive battle for the liberation of the Philippines and the control of the South-west Pacific is at hand.

General MacArthur is in personal command at the front. He landed with his assault troops. His ground forces of the Sixth Army are under General Krueger, his naval forces of the Seventh Fleet and the Australian squadron are under Admiral Kinkaid and his air forces of the Far East air force are under General Kenny. The third fleet under Admiral Halsey is acting in co-ordinating support."

The beachheads taken were on the southern and eastern shores of Lingayen Gulf and a terrific naval and air bombardment was started at dawn on January 9 until just prior to the landing at 9-30 a.m. on January 9. Rockets and seaborne mortars also added their quota to the holocaust ashore.

The bombarding ships included battleships and other warships of Admiral Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet and the Australian squadron under Commodore J. D. Farncomb—who previously commanded a British aircraft carrier—helped to protect the convoy and participated in the bombardment.

Vast numbers of troops and enormous quantities of guns, armour equipment and supplies have been put on shore by 800 vessels.

While there is no exact information from headquarters as to the depth of the advance from the landing beaches it is known that deep penetrations were made at some points and only light resistance has been encountered.

MAHATMA HAS SUN BATH

WARDHA, Jan. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi is steadily improving in health. He now goes for an occasional walk and takes an occasional sun bath.

Mr. Desai, the Bombay Government Special Education Officer, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Atitkar of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Poona, and educationists from Madras, Bengal, U. P., Maharashtra and Gujrat have arrived for the Educational Conference. Hari Sarvottamrao of Madras, has come specially for the Adult Education section.—A. P.

Indian Troops In Shwebo

Railway Station Occupied But Enemy Still Resisting

KANDY, Jan. 10.

Indian troops who entered Shwebo on January 7 have now occupied the railway station but a fairly strong enemy force with machine-guns still remains in the southern extremity of the town. Many of the houses have been mined and are full of booby traps.

Other troops advancing on Shwebo from the north-east have contacted Japanese at three points and are busy liquidating their positions while there have been several clashes further to the east. Mosquitos bombing Sagaing, the river fort near Mandalay, destroyed or damaged over one hundred rivercraft.

Following is to-day's SEAC communique:—

AIR:—Eastern Air Command:—Two formations of heavy bombers yesterday attacked objectives on the Burma-Siam railway destroying one bridge and damaging another. In the northern combat area fighter bombers bombed and strafed Japanese troops. On 8th January fighters operating over waterways north-east of Akyab and over the Irrawaddy sank or damaged about one hundred and eighty rivercraft.

Fighter bombers hit troop concentrations and other targets in Arakan and attacked gun positions at Yenangyaung on the Irrawaddy. In northern combat zone medium and fighter bombers caused many fires in military and stores areas.

"LAND:— Fourteenth Army:—Progress has been made against the opposition of enemy rearguards north-west of Shwebo. Across road approximately three miles from Shwebo was secured after stiff resistance. Shwebo airfields and a village seven miles west of Shwebo have also been captured.

"Fifteenth Indian Corps:—In the Kaladan valley the Japanese are still resisting fiercely thirteen miles south-east of Kyauktaw despite heavy air strikes."

FIVE JAP FIGHTER-BOMBERS DESTROYED

AKYAB AIRFIELD, Jan. 10: Less than 24 hours after their arrival on Akyab airfield an R.A.F. spitfire squadron of Eastern Air Command destroyed five Japanese fighter-bombers which attacked Akyab harbour this afternoon. It is believed that only six enemy aircraft took part in the attack. None of our 'spitfire' was lost and no damage caused by bombing.—A. P.

NO TRUTH IN AHMEDABAD REPORT

AHMEDABAD Jan. 10: It is reliably understood that there is no truth in the press report that negotiations between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association on the question of bonus have broken down. Formal negotiations have not yet started.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN LOSSES IN BELGIUM

With Allied Forces in Belgium (Wednesday night): American troops are now fighting in Laroche. The Germans have been losing one thousand men daily since Field Marshal Rundstedt started his offensive.—Reuter.

LAROCHE BYPASSED

From Reuter's special correspondent with the Allied forces in Belgium (Wednesday evening): The Germans appear to be pulling out in an orderly manner from the Belgium bulge. British troops have advanced two miles against very light resistance. They reported that the armoured forces opposite them have withdrawn to the area of Laroche and the toe of the salient appears to be empty.

Laroche itself has been bypassed by American troops and fighting is now taking place for Bihain, eight miles north of Houffalize where the Germans are reported to have a considerable concentration of armour.—Reuter.

Gandhiji who is able to take walks after a long illness photographed at Sevagram while he was taking milk with a spoon. On his right Mrs. Kanu Gandhi sitting.

Battle For Budapest Reaches Heart Of City

Suburbs Evacuated By Germans: Red Army Captures Several Central Streets

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Russian forces are only four miles from Komarno, an important junction. The Soviet communique reported the capture of Izsa, on the east bank of the Danube and 88 miles from Vienna. The Germans continue their strong attacks to relieve the garrison inside Budapest. The latest Soviet gain inside the city was the capture of the south-eastern suburb of Kispest.

The German News Agency military correspondent, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, said today that after an onslaught lasting many hours, Soviet troops made breaches on both sides of the eastern railway station of Budapest. "These breaches were narrowed down", he reported.

Battles In Centre Of City

Morning despatch from Reuter's Special Correspondent, Moscow, Wednesday:

After furious tank and infantry battles north-west and west of Budapest, the battles moved directly into the centre of the city. In the last 24 hours, Soviet troops occupied several central streets and brought further crippling losses on the Germans whose push towards the Hungarian capital now appears to be firmly held. The German relief force has been held on a line within twenty miles of the city. German tanks and mobile guns are plunging into the Red Army's "mincing machine" of massed artillery and anti-tank weapons at the rate of more than hundred at time, and fewer and fewer of them are coming out of it, says the "Red Star."

North of the Danube and along a front flanking by nearly thirty miles the German panzer army poised at Budapest, Marshal Malinovsky's troops are believed to be battling their way into the outskirts of Komarno, important rail centre just over fifty miles from Bratislava, sectors to test the results of the last night from the Danube river bank village of Izsa, four miles east of Komarno. The road railway leading northwards from the town have been cut. West of Budapest the Red Army has already switched over to vigorous counter-attacks in some sectors to test the results of the heavy German losses in the past few days.

The drone of German transport planes trying to drop supplies to the Budapest garrison continued throughout the night. It is doubted in Moscow whether more than fifty per cent of these parachuted supplies are now reaching the Germans owing to purely physical difficulties of locating exactly German-held areas of the city.

In a telephone call to London today Reuter's Special Correspondent added that more than half of the 4,500 blocks making up Budapest are now in Soviet hands.

Germans Admit Evacuating Kispest

LONDON Jan. 9.

The German News Agency says Kispest south-eastern suburb of Budapest has been evacuated in complete order and without major losses in men and material.

It is said that the civilian population was evacuated to other parts of Budapest. The defenders withdrew to a second defence belt. No fighting had yet taken place in the inner centre of the city and around Parliament House.

He Lived In Truth And Non-Violence

Gandhiji On Romain Rolland's Death

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on Romain Rolland's death said: 'Having once been bitten, I am too shy to believe in Romain Rolland's death. But it seems that this time the report is true. And yet for me as for many millions Romain Rolland is not dead. He truly lives through his famous writings and perhaps more so through his many nameless deeds.

He lived in Truth and Non-violence as he saw and believed them from time to time. He responded to all suffering. He revolted against the wanton human butchery called war."—A. P.

MOYNE'S ASSASSINS ON TRIAL

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

CAIRO, Jan. 10.

At the Moyne assassination trial which opened here today, both the accused, Eliaso Hakim and Eliaso Ben Souri, pleaded guilty to all the charges. There were three judges, the chief of whom is Mohmud Mansour Bey and two military assessors.

The Judge asked the accused if they could speak Arabic, the official language of the Court, but they replied that they preferred to speak in Hebrew in order to express their ideas more fully. The Public Prosecutor demanded the death penalty for both accused but the Defending Counsel argued that the Court was incompetent to try the case which should come before a Civil Court. After a short adjournment the Judges returned and the President announced the decision that the military court was competent to conduct the trial.—Reuter.

SAADISTS IN WINNING POSITION

CAIRO, Jan. 10: Out of 159 deputies so far elected 82 are Saadists and 41 Liberals. It becomes increasingly clear that Maher Pasha's Party will enjoy a large majority over all rivals.

Italy

FURTHER ALLIED PROGRESS

Germans Unable To Check Advance Of Eighth Army

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Eighth Army advance up the Comacchio lagoon isthmus in Italy made further progress, though the Germans made vigorous efforts to check it. This advance threatens to turn the flank of the entire German line from Bologna to the Gulf of Venice. Eighth Army units reached the Reno river. Snow covers the entire front.

To-day's Mediterranean Communique said:

"LAND: Fifteenth Army Group: Severe weather again kept activity at a minimum on the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts.

GREECE: Athens, Piraeus remained quiet. Mobile columns continue patrolling with little opposition. Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged.

NAVY: In spite of rough weather off the south coast of France, warships continue to give gunfire support to the Army in the neighbourhood of the Franco-Italian frontier. The French cruiser 'Emile Bertin' and the destroyer 'Trombe' both bombarded enemy batteries and positions within the last few days. Direct hits were obtained on an enemy battery, while a bridge was destroyed and a road blocked with masonry.

AIR: Rail and road bridges in central and western Po valley yesterday were the principal targets of medium and fighter bombers of the tactical airforce. Light bombers attacked troop installations, and fighter and fighter bombers flew close to support missions over the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts. Coastal air force fighters attacked a railway station in north-western Italy. From these operations three of our aircraft are missing. The Maaf flew approximately 2,705 sorties".—Reuter.

Allied Troops Capture Village Of Samree

German Retreat From Ardennes Salient, A "Measured Withdrawal Step By Step"

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with American armour in Belgium January, 10: American forces today captured the village of Samree, four miles north-east of Laroche, after one of the fiercest battles since General Hodge's counter-offensive began.

"Measured Withdrawal"

The Germans are withdrawing from the Ardennes Salient on a eight to ten miles front, it is officially stated here. British forces have surged forward to occupy Bure, the main German holding position at the extreme western tip of the salient and have also captured Forrieres slightly to the north-east of Eure. The River L'Homme, which flows east of these two places, has been reached and patrols sent to the far bank and to the east. These gains were achieved despite snow and mud.

A spokesman said that the German withdrawal was not a gallop but a measured withdrawal step by step.

He added that the Germans were reinforcing in the north. "It is too early yet to say that Fieldmarshal Rundstedt is giving up the salient".

There has been another withdrawal in the Hodister area between Marche and Laroche but the move back from the top is more forced. The withdrawal has been going on for more than 48 hours with the British pressing close behind.

Allied Thrust Towards La Roche

S.H.A.E.F. Jan. 10: General Eisenhower's "communique" to-day said: "Allied forces in the Ardennes salient continued to make progress on some sectors of the northern flank notably south of Duchamps where the enemy armour has been engaged by our artillery. Operations have been hampered by deep snow.

Around Marcourt mopping up continued while the village of Sielle to the south has been taken and Allied units are now thrusting in the direction of La Roche.

South-east of Marche we have cleared BOIS DE BOLAUMONT and occupied the village of Forrieres south-east of Rochefort.

West of Eastogne, bitter fighting continues in the area of Bonnerue and Tillet about two miles west of Mande and an enemy counter-attack was repulsed with destruction of nine of 18 enemy tanks engaged.

South-east of Eastogne, our troops made gains against strongly defended enemy positions. Enemy attacks were broken up in the Rimilingen area and near Reyrsweiler and Lemberg in the enemy lower Vosges salient.

In the Rhine valley, north of Hagenau forest, a strong enemy attack supported by tanks was repulsed. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and he withdrew northwards. We made some progress on the Rhine river bank and re-entered Gambsheim

ALLIED WITHDRAWAL FROM BOOFSHEIM.

South of Strasbourg, the enemy continued his aggressive attempts to exploit the gains he had made on Sunday. We have withdrawn from Boofsheim.

In the Vosges, west of Colmar our troops have occupied the high ground near Turkheim. Fighter-bombers attacked a bridge across the Rhine-Rhone canal near Girzfelden. The enemy ground force attack in the outskirts of Mulhouse was beaten off in all air operations, five enemy aircraft were shot down. Ten of our fighters are missing."—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 5.)

Lord Desborough Dead

LONDON, Jan. 10: The death is announced of Lord Desborough, well-known sportsman and a great figure in public affairs, at the age of 89. He was the President of the Olympic Games in 1908.—Reuter.

HIGH COMMAND FOR BELGIAN ARMY

LONDON, Jan. 10: The Brussels radio states that the Belgian Minister of National Defence has decided to set up a High Command of the Belgian Army under Maj.-Gen. Bernhard until the General Staff has been reinstated. Maj.-Gen. Bernhard spent most of his career in the Belgian Congo where he was Vice-Governor.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Jan. 10: The new House of Representatives, the first to be elected under the new constitution which restores to the island a considerable measure of the self-government lost since 1935, was inaugurated yesterday.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY).

New York, Jan. 10.

Previous Closing	21.77
To-day's Opening	21.82
Difference	+07
To-day's Closing	21.89
Difference	+14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Jan. 10.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol. 64-1/2.

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 31-3/8.

U. S. Steel Common dol. 62-1/2.

Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

Corporation v. Government

Calcutta City Fathers Refuse To Hand Over Health Department

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Calcutta Corporation, at its meeting today, discussed for over two hours the letter received from the provincial Government intimating that they had taken superintendence of the vaccination services and establishment of the Corporation under the Public Health (Emergency Provision) Ordinance. The meeting requested the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor to take the matter up with Government with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution and, in the event of their failure to do so by tomorrow, the Chief Executive Officer was instructed to take necessary legal steps in this connection for safeguarding the rights of the Corporation and the interests of the ratepayers.

The Muslim League united with the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha in condemning the action of the Government, and the European Group, while supporting the first part of the resolution, opposed the rest of it.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, who presided, said that so far as they were concerned they were not going to hand over their health department to Government. They would rather resign their seats on this issue than put up with such "absurd" things.—A. P.

Withdrawal Of ELD From EAM

ATHENS, Jan. 10.

The union of popular democrats known as 'ELD, which after KKE (Communist) was the largest party in EAM, today publicly announced that it disassociate itself from the actions of 'KKE'. This amounts to a withdrawal of 'ELD' from 'EAM' which is now reduced almost entirely to the communist party.

Representatives of the Central Committee are expected to call on the British Ambassador Mr. Leeper today.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 5.)

Greek Commission For Egypt

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

ATHENS, JAN. 10.

The Cabinet has decided to send to Egypt a commission consisting of one Magistrate, one police and one army representative to investigate cases of all persons deported from Greece during the Athens fighting with a view to releasing those who took no active part.

A barbed wire perimeter has now been completed around the whole of the Athens-Piraeus area.

It is officially announced that the E. A. M emissaries to General Scobie have not come forward with any proposition but to receive General Scobie's terms for truce and to accept them on behalf of the Central Committee as they see fit.—Reuter.

GOOD NEWS FOR INDIAN SEAMEN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10: Shipping companies in India have agreed to grant to Indian seamen a further increase in war risk money in respect of service rendered after December 31, 1943. It is stated that the increase will be equivalent to 200 per cent of wages ruling on August 31, 1939, subject to a maximum of Rs. 66 per mensem. Half of such increase will be cash war risk money and the balance will be post-war credit.—A. P.

U. S. Air Attack On German Aerodromes

LONDON, Jan. 10.

More than 1,100 "Flying Fortresses" and Liberators, escorted by more than 300 "Mustangs" and "Thunderbolts" to-day attacked four aerodromes and landing grounds in the area of Bonn, Cologne and Euskirchen, the road and rail bridge over the Rhine, a Cologne road bridges and junction along the German-Belgian frontier at the mouth of the Ardenn salient and a large railroad yard at Karlsruhe.

New Congress M. L. A.

BENARES, Jan 10: Sardar Jogendrasingh, a Congress candidate was declared elected unopposed for the vacancy in the Central Legislative Assembly, caused by the death of Mr. Kedar Lal, for the Benares and Gorakhpur non-Muslim constituency.

BATTLE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM IN BRITAIN

How Committee Of Congressmen Fought Imperialists' Subtle Propaganda

Messrs. Amiyanath Bose, Syed Amir Shah, Chowdhury Abbas Khan and Pulin Seal, members of the Political Sub-Committee of the Committee of Indian Congressmen in London, write:—

The Committee of Indian Congressmen was formed in August 1942 to explain aims, indeals and policy of the Indian National Congress and to provide Indians in Britain with a political centre for the unconditional support of the Indian National Congress. The imprisonment of the Congress leaders and the banning of the Congress and its associated and auxiliary organisations in India imposed on Indians abroad the supreme duty of rallying to the fighting flag of the Congress in its struggle for Independence. When British Imperialists were telling the wide world that the Congress had been crushed and that the support for the Congress was limited to a fraction of the population it became the duty of all Indians abroad to tell the world through the Press of the United Nations that Indians abroad were behind the Congress and wherever there was an Indian, there would be a Congress Committee, in obedience to the injunction of the Congress President. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

TRIPLE TASK.

The Committee immediately after formation was faced with three problems:—

(1) To find a constitutional formula which would keep the Indians united in common allegiance and without deviation to the policy and programme of the Indian National Congress.

(2) What is the task of the Committee in concrete terms?

(3) Organisational structure.

The first problem was solved by the insertion of a clause in the Constitution that the creed of the Committee was unconditional support of the ideals, policy and programme of the Congress and by another clause of the Constitution this particular clause was made unalterable. The task of the Committee in concrete terms was left to the Executive which was to be guided by the Bombay resolution of August 1942, (otherwise known as the Quit India Resolution) and the basic demands of the Congress. This however, was not so easy. The differences in the Committee began to be revealed on this vital question in various forms. Opposition to the programme which was based on the spirit and policy of the Bombay resolution and the fundamental creed and principles of the Congress rested on the following grounds:—

(1) Absolute and unconditional adherence to the Congress would prevent a large number of Indians from joining openly and whole-heartedly in its deliberations. For example, it was adduced that the Indian members of the Indian House, India Office, and other Government departments who believe in Indian Independence could not possibly sign the admission form.

(2) Some of the Left supporters of Indian Freedom in Britain who believe in the cause of India but not in the Congress policy and programme would be prevented from throwing in their weight on the side of the Committee.

(3) And finally, some other Indians may not find it possible to come out openly on the side of the Congress in so definite a form, specially when the Congress organisation is banned in India and the possibility of Government action in Britain could not be excluded.

BOLD HAND.

The brief answer to all these may be as follows:—

First of all a common Indian platform where Indians of every political, religious, and social creed can foregather already exists in the Indian Social Club and one or two non-political organisations. Secondly the support of that section of the British Leftists is less important than a general knowledge on the part of the British public and the peoples of the United Nations that the more the British Government in India suppresses and represses the Indian National Congress, the more firmly do the Indian people rally to the Congress Flag without condition and mental reservation. For is not British Imperialism telling the wide world that the days of the Congress are numbered and that Congress supporters are dwindling?

The Committee came to the conclusion that open and unconditional adherence to the Congress during the months following August 1942 was itself an act of courage and of great political value.

It is because the Committee was adhering strictly to a policy depending on these principles that sections of the British, American, Canadian, Australian, and South African Press became gradually interested in its activities and declarations. The Committee, in review, can declare that during its existence of two years it has been extensively quoted in the International Press. What then has been the programme of the Committee in concrete terms? First of all, as the pivotal plan of Imperialist propaganda has been to discredit Mahatma Gandhi politically, it was necessary to rebut criticisms of Gandhi and alleged "Totalitarian methods of Congress".

The Committee published the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee under the title "Gandhi, Azad and Nehru speak to India and the World". Orders for copies of this pamphlet came from the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and other colonies of the British Empire, both direct and through recognised book-sellers.

One of its public meetings was advertised by the following poster "India wants Gandhi not Wavell".

Appreciation of this poster came from all over London and the meeting at the Holborn Hall was overcrowded. One other line of Imperialist propaganda was to get Indian "Nationalists" to speak on the wireless, platforms, and group meetings about India and Gandhi, who was to be admired as a great holy man but politically decried as woolly-headed. The problem set by these ersatz-Nationalists has been somewhat difficult to combat because any exposure of them immediately led to an accusation by their British sponsors that Indians were quarrelling amongst themselves. In this Imperialist scheme of propaganda are fitted some of the Leftists who are combating Independence propaganda by their over-solicitude for the Indian workers.

Apart from public meetings, lunches, teas, Press conferences and other private group meetings to explain the Congress point of view, and combat subtle anti-Independence and anti-Congress propaganda, the Committee through various channels and contacts has done its utmost to influence writers, editors, and journalists to correct obvious mistakes and silly inaccuracies.

Such was the task which has confronted the Committee throughout its existence.

Despite that, the Committee takes its share of credit for the following change of psychological attitude regarding Congress in British and Indian circles during the past two years:—

(1) During the months following August 1942, many Indians on grounds stated and analysed earlier would not declare their adherence to the Congress. To-day, there is a healthy competition amongst Indians to work for Congress. Though it must be noted that an organisation can be a Congress organisation only if the following two conditions are satisfied:—First, that its basic unalterable creed is of unconditional and unreserved support of the policy of the Congress and secondly, its affiliation, connection and association are absolutely subservient to its fundamental allegiance to the Congress.

(2) The British Press and sections of the public interested in India, representatives of the International Press, and of organisations are no longer in doubt if they want 'bona fide' explanations of events in India from a Congress point of view as to where to turn in London.

ORGANISATIONAL.

Though a section of the Indians is still outside the organisational scope of our activities, we can venture to say that a large majority of politically-minded Indians numbering nearly seven hundred support us for the explicit aims and programme of our Committee and not for misleading social functions and hotchpotch activities half-political and half-literary. We have tried to run a political organisation, not a semi-social centre. Unanimity in such attempts is not always possible. But such support that we have received clearly proves that the heart of the overwhelming majority of Indians is sound. And secondly, when in India, the question of the Hindu-Moslem problem is even confusing a large number of people, the overwhelming majority of our supporters are Muslims and they have pronounced against Pakistan in no uncertain terms. Neither the Muslims here nor the Congress Committee are against a plebiscite and they are certain that the verdict of the people will be in favour of a United India.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

The audited account of the Committee for 1942-1943 is appended herewith. The accounts of the year 1943-1944 could not be ready owing to the dislocation of office work by bumbombs. We are hereby making an appeal for a sum of at least £3,000.0.0 for the year 1944-1945. Our budget should really be a sum of £5,000.0.0 in view of the tremendous activities which the coming Peace Conference and other preliminary and exploratory work of the United Nations impose on us. This year we hope to carry on our activities in a more intensified form amongst the unconverted and half-converted of all parties and all sections of the Press. We shall not remain satisfied until we have at least done our best to convince the International public that it is not in the best interests of the United Nations to allow autocracy and dictatorship to rule India while millions of peoples of all nations are giving their lives for democracy, justice and good government.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND MURDER

Allahabad High Court Admits Appeal Of 55 Accused

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

A criminal appeal preferred by 55 Accused who were charged for murder and riot by the additional sessions judge, Benares, as a sequel to the August Disturbances of 1942 at Dhanpur police station, was admitted in the Allahabad High Court.

It will be recalled the Additional Sessions Judge, Benares had sentenced three appellants to death, 16 to transportation for life, 28 to ten years R. I. seven to 11 years' R. I. and one to five years' R. I.—A. P.

NEW TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL IN BOMBAY

Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution

Bombay will have a new technical high school from June this year. The Trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution at Byculla have decided to re-organise that institution and to bring into line with the post-war scheme of Government.

According to the new scheme that has been worked out by the Department of Instruction of the Government of Bombay there is to be bifurcation of studies after the Std. III of an Anglo-Vernacular school. After having progressed with their studies so far, boys may join either an ordinary high school, a commercial high school, a technical high school or other vocational high school. The course of studies in high schools of any of these types is of four years and leads up to the University. Those who have passed the Technical High School Leaving Examination may join the First Year Science Classes in a college recognised by the University of Bombay. They may also enter the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and will be exempted from the entrance examination.

Government have already established two Technical High Schools in the Province: one is at Sholapur and the other is the Elphinstone Technical High School at Bombay. There is, however, great need for additional Technical High Schools and the move of the Trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution is in the right direction. Technical Education has been much neglected in this country and the Sargent Report on Education has laid stress on its development. In a recent speech Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning and Development, Government of India, expressed the view that in any plan of post-war development of the country the bottle-neck will be the lack of trained technicians.

According to the plans of the Trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution there is to be a Technical High School with accommodation for 480 boys. The Institution has already got most of the equipment needed, but some additional class rooms will be required and the Trustees propose to build these class rooms immediately, if it is possible to do so.

It is also learnt that the Trustees propose to continue the Higher Grade Certificate and the Apprentice Courses.

PRIMARY MEMBERSHIP OF CONGRESS NOT LIVE ISSUE TO-DAY

Workers' Associations Can't Assume Prerogatives Of Provincial Committees, Says Sarojini

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has issued a statement to the Press elucidating the constitutional position of primary members of the Congress:

She said: "Since the inception of some recently started associations of Congress workers in various parts of the country which, among others, exclude the Communist Party from their membership, I have been constantly pressed to elucidate the constitutional position of primary members of the Congress.

"This is scarcely a live issue to-day as all the Provincial Congress Committees and most of the District Congress Committees, which alone have the right to enrol primary members, or to disfranchise existing members for proved acts of disobedience and disloyalty to the Congress, are still under ban and cannot function. These new workers' Associations are purely 'ad hoc' bodies for constructive work and while they are fully entitled to frame their own constitution and create their own membership, cannot claim or seek to assume a single prerogative which is vested in the Provincial Congress Committees alone.

"The Indian National Congress is a broad based representative democratic institution and accepts as primary members all men and women of or over 18 years of age, who sign the Congress creed. These are eligible to hold elective offices and to participate in all the programmes of the Congress. But it demands of them that they should give an undivided and unequivocal allegiance to the Congress ideals, Congress programmes and the Congress flag and that they will refrain from direct or indirect co-operation in activities expressly forbidden by the present policies of the Congress.

"I may further add that no political groups or parties outside the Congress, or communal organisations of political significance, are at liberty to exploit even by implication the name and prestige of the Congress to further their own propaganda and thereby confuse the public mind.—A. P.

G. K. Yalgi To Be Produced In Court

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lokur and Mr. Justice Weston)

Gajanan Krishna Yalgi ... Petitioner

This was a 'habeas corpus' application by the petitioner who has been in detention at Belgaum under the Defence of India Rules contending that his detention was illegal and that he should be produced before the Court and set at liberty.

The petitioner who had ten cases against him surrendered himself to the police in March 1943. These included attacking a police station, an electric sub-station and liquor shops, stabbing a police constable, setting fire to a pumping station and looting a mail bag. He had been acquitted of all these charges but was re-arrested two days after his release and detained for two months under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. After the expiry of this period it was alleged that the authorities refused to release him on the ground that the District Magistrate had written to them that a fresh order of detention under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance was expected from the Provincial Government. The petitioner alleged that the detention order received later on did not state the reasons for his detention.

Their lordships issued a rule and directed that the petitioner should be produced in Court when the petition comes up for hearing in due course.

Mr. R. A. Jaghirdar and Mr. B. L. Belvi appeared for the petitioner.

THE BANK OF BIKANER LTD.

Under the Defence of India Rule 94-A, the consent and recognition of the Central Government as well as the consent and recognition of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner have been obtained to this issue. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent and recognition the Government of India and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

(A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bikaner, and a copy duly certified under Section 277 (A) of the Indian Companies Act has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.)

The subscription list will open on Thursday the Eleventh day of January 1945 and will be closed as soon as the present issue of the capital is fully subscribed and in any case not later than Thursday the Eighteenth day of January 1945.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BANK OF BIKANER LIMITED.

Incorporated and registered at Bikaner according to the law of Bikaner State under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 as adopted in the Bikaner State by their Legislative Department notification No. 35 dated the 6th July, 1944.

(The liability of the members is limited).

Authorised Capital Rs. 2 Crores

Divided into 4,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.

Present Issue Rs. 1 Crore

Divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.

Out of the same, the Bikaner State and the Directors and their friends have agreed to take up 1,25,000 shares and the balance of 75,000 shares is now offered to the public.

The shares will be payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share payable on application.

Rs. 15 per share payable on allotment.

The balance of Rs. 25 per share will be liable to be called up in such call or calls and at such intervals as the Board of Directors may in their absolute discretion determine. It is not intended to call up the said balance of Rs. 25 per share in the immediate future.

ALLOTMENT

The acceptance of the applications and the allotment of shares shall be in the discretion of the Directors who shall not be bound to accept every application made. The Directors in considering the applications shall be entitled to give preference to people who are subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIRMAN:

RAO BAHADUR SETH SHIVRATAN G. MOHATTA, J.P., Financial Adviser Messrs. B. R. Herman and Mohatta, Ltd., Karachi; Chairman, Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank; Chairman, Local Advisory Committee, United Commercial Bank Ltd., Karachi; Director, the Karachi Electric Supply Co.; Director, Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, etc., etc.

DIRECTORS

SIR CHUNILAL B. MEHTA, Kt., Bombay, Managing Director, Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd; Director, Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.; Director, Bombay Shroff (Bankers) Association Ltd.; Director, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.; Director, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

COLONEL MAHARAJ SRI NARAYAN SINGHJI, Finance and Army Minister, Bikaner State.

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR PRATAP SINGHJI, Home and Development Minister, Bikaner State.

DEWAN BAHADUR SETH KESRI SINGHJI, Kotah, Banker, Landlord, and Government Treasurer; Proprietor, Kesar Pottery Works and Kesar Fruit Products Mnfg., Co., New Delhi; Managing Agent Ratlam Electic Supply Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

SETH KHUSHAL CHANDJI DAGA, Prop. Messrs. Bansi Lal Ram Chand, Bikaner; Partner in the firm of Messrs. Bansi Lal Abir Chand, R. B., and the Managing Agency of Model Mills Ltd., Nagpur.

RAWAT TEJ SINGHJI OF RAWATSAR, Tazimi Sardar, Bikaner State.

SETH BHANWAR LALJI RAMPURIA, Director, The Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd.; Rampuria Cotton Mills Ltd.; Hyderabad (Deccan) Investment Syndicate Ltd.; Calcutta, etc., etc.

SETH BUDHMALJI DUGAR, Merchant and Landlord, Sardarshahr (Bikaner State).

LEGAL ADVISERS

MESSRS. PAYNE AND CO.,
Solicitors and Notaries Public,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS

MESSRS. FERGUSON AND CO., BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE

GANGA NIWAS, PUBLIC PARK, BIKANER.

BANKERS

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, DELHI.
THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED, LAHORE.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, LAHORE.

OBJECTS

The Company has been formed with the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association a copy whereof with the names of the Directors is printed hereunder and in particular for the purpose of establishing and carrying on the business of banking of all kinds in the City of Bikaner and in any other place or places in the Bikaner State or in any other part or parts of India. A Bank established at Bikaner has good prospects for development. The City of Bikaner itself has a population of over 1 1/4 lacs. The people of Bikaner are largely commercial with trading instincts and traditions, and carry on trade in various parts of India both inland and foreign on a fairly large scale. The Directors believe that good potentialities for trade and industry and their expansion are to be found in the State itself. Wool is a staple produce and its export even to foreign countries like England and America is well known. The production of grain, cotton and other commodities in the State and their export to British India has made considerable progress in recent years. Considerable stimulus has been given to agricultural production through canal irrigation in the Northern parts of the State. Important industrial enterprises, public and private, are afoot, such as the establishment in the State of a cotton ginning and pressing factory, a glass factory, a sugar factory, a woollen press and mill. The Banking facilities available in Bikaner by way of an organised Bank are at present only through the Bikaner State Savings Bank. That Bank carries on business more or less on lines of a Savings Bank and it does not concern itself much with financing of trade or industry. The bulk of the business of financing of trade and commerce is in the hands of indigenous shroffs who do not carry on business on the lines of a modern upto-date Bank and there is ample room for an Institution such as this. The Bank will start with a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lacs which will give good financial backing to the operations of the Company. Moreover, the State has agreed to entrust to the Bank its treasury work. The Company is being started with the good wishes and patronage of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and the State has been pleased to take shares up to 20,000 in number. It is intended to open in course of time Branches in important centres in India so that people in Bikaner who have trading connections in different parts of the country may have direct Banking facilities at home.

The Directors feel that there are large dormant cash holdings in the hands of people of the Bikaner State who have settled in big commercial centres in India, like Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Delhi, and Ahmedabad and the establishment of a Modern upto-date Banking Institution will result in a successful mobilisation of dormant cash holdings to the benefit of the trading classes in the State as well as the State itself. The Directors believe there is considerable scope for Hundi business and produce-financing on a large scale as also for drawing and remittance business. Having regard to the business activities of the people of Bikaner there is scope also for financing foreign trade although there is no intention of embarking at present on exchange business.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

It is estimated that the preliminary expenses will not exceed Rs. 15,000.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The minimum subscription on which the Directors will proceed to allotment is fixed at 40,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 20,00,000. As stated above, 1,25,000 shares have already been agreed to be taken up and the minimum subscription is more than secured.

AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANER

By an agreement with the promoters the State has undertaken to grant the following facilities to the Bank:—

1. From the date the bank commences business the present State Savings Bank will cease transacting general banking business and its activities shall hereafter be confined to Savings Bank business on the lines of the Imperial Post Offices.
2. From the same date the Bank will act as treasurer to the Government of Bikaner.
3. The State will take shares of the Bank upto the face value of rupees ten lacs.
4. The State will keep in deposit account with the Bank, free of any interest, rupees five lacs until it pays a dividend of four per cent on its capital.
5. The State will provide suitable accommodation to the Bank in Bikaner free of rent till such period as the bank commences payment of dividend.
6. The State will provide armed guards for the Head Office at Bikaner and its branches opened at the various headquarters in the State.
7. All banking business of the Bikaner Government will be transacted through the Bank.

DIRECTORS

As the State is extending its patronage to the Bank from its inception it is agreed that the State should be represented on the Board of Directors and the Articles of Association provide that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner shall be entitled, to nominate from time to time, for a period not exceeding 3 years at any one time, 1/3rd of the total number of Directors but not more than 3 persons as Directors of the Bank. It will be seen from the names of Directors given above that in addition to responsible ministers of the State the Bank has on its Board experienced and well-known directors whose names would inspire confidence in the public.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

The Directors nominated by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and who are referred to in the Articles as Government Directors hold office during the pleasure of the said Government. Any nominated Director may at the end of the period of nomination be re-nominated.

A Government Director will not be required to hold qualification shares and will not be bound to retire by rotation and will not be liable to be removed by resolution of the shareholders under article 119. A Government Director may at any time by notice in writing to the Company resign his office. Any vacancy in the office of a Government Director shall be filled by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

MANAGEMENT.

The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who are authorised by the Articles of Association to appoint a General Manager subject to the approval of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and who will subject to the directions and control of the Board of Directors, have the management of the whole affairs of the company as contemplated by Section 2(9) of the Companies Act.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION

The qualification of a Director (other than Government Directors) shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000 either in his own name or jointly with another person or persons.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration of every Director shall be such amount not exceeding Rs. 100 as the Directors may from time to time fix for every meeting of the Board attended by him. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director for the purpose of attending a meeting, such allowance as the Directors may consider fair for his travelling and other incidental expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified.

If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of his usual place of residence on the Company's business or otherwise performs extra services (which expression shall include the work done by a Director in signing certificates of shares or debentures issued by the Company or work done by him as a member of any committee appointed by the Directors in terms of the Articles) the Directors may arrange with such Directors for such special remuneration for such services either by way of salary, or commission or a fixed sum of money, as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution of his remuneration above provided. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

VOTING RIGHTS

On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him.

Restrictions regarding rights to vote at meetings of the Company: No member shall be entitled to vote, unless all calls due from him have been paid and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any shares acquired by transfer unless he has been on the register in respect of such shares for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

The Directors may at any time in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion and without assigning any reason decline to register any proposed transfer of shares, on which there is an uncalled liability, whether the transferee is a member of the Company or not.

INSPECTION

Copy of Draft of the Agreement above referred to entered into by the Company with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and prints of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the registered office of the Company.

The Company has not established any place of business in British India, but Branches are intended to be opened as facilities permit at Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Karachi.

It is intended to make application to the Stock Exchange in Bombay and Calcutta and to place the shares on their list.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares may be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus or a similar form and sent to the Registered Office of the Company in Bikaner or to the Company's Bankers at any of their office in India. Cheques on any place in India will be accepted without any Banking charges.

In case no shares are allotted the deposit will be returned in full and where if the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance will be applied to payment of allotment moneys on the shares allotted and any excess left will be refunded.

Prospectus and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the registered office of the Company and from the Bankers of the Company at their offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi and Lahore.

(Sd.) Shivratan G. Mohatta.
" Chunilal B. Mehta.
" Narayan Singh.
" Tej Singh.
" Pratap Singh.
" K. B. Dasa.
" Bhanwarlal Rampuria.
" Kesri Singh.
" Budhmal Dugar.
Directors.

Bikaner, 1st January 1945.

The address in British India where the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the Bikaner State notification under which the Company is incorporated may be inspected in the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., 84 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

This form should be sent entire with the deposit of Rs. 10 on each share to the Registered office of the Company or to the Company's Bankers together with cash or crossed cheque or draft in favour of the Company for the amount of the deposit.

Serial No.
Banker's No.

To,
The DIRECTORS,
THE BANK OF BIKANER, LIMITED.
BIKANER.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to you or your Bankers, ( ) the sum of Rs. by cash/Cheque being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share payable on application for shares of Rs. 50 each of the abovenamed Company, I/We request you to allot to me/us shares upon the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and Prospectus dated the first day of January 1945, and I/We hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me/us and to pay the remainder of the amounts due on receiving notice of allotment and I/We authorise you to register me/us as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full (Mr. Mrs. or Miss)
(Block letters)
Father's or husband's name
Address in full
Description
Date Signature

Applicant's Specimen Signatures.

BANKER'S NO.

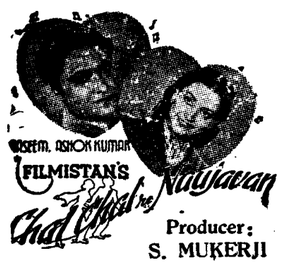
RECEIPT OF APPLICATION MONEY

Received this day of 194 , from the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share upon shares of Rs. 50 each of the abovenamed Company.

This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

Government of Maharashtra
on 18 April, 2017

TOGETHER,
in their Greatest
Roles....



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Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.
Advance Booking Daily
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6th WEEK!
NEW REVISED EDITION Now Running At the ROXY

FAMOUS RELEASE
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SUSHILA RANI
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DRAUPADI
12th Smash WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7, 10 P M.
Matinee 1-30 On Sundays

IT'S MATCHLESS
FOR ITS
MUSICAL APPEAL
NEW THEATRES' Newest Song and Dance Show!
MY SISTER
Direction:— HEMCHUNDER
Music:— P. MULLICK
Saigal, Sumitra Devi, Akhtar Jehan, Nawab and Chandravati
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m. Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.
Advance Booking— 10 a. m. to 12 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.
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(A Calcutta F. Exchange Release)

RADIATING NEW DELIGHT
RAMOLA
IN
JAYANT DESAI'S
LAUGH SHOW OF THE YEAR
LALKAR
Daily 4, 7, 10 Sat. Sun. 1 p.m.
5TH WEEK OF CROWDS AT
NEW WEST END

DEATH OF MUSLIM BOY DUE TO POISONING

Disapproval Of K. E. M. Hospital's Explanation

The Schools Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday passed a resolution expressing its disapproval of the explanation given by the K. E. M. Hospital authorities in regard to the death of a Muslim boy who died prior to the operation for tonsils after taking a powder which was ascertained afterwards as percain. The Schools Committee expressed the hope that in future this kind of arrangement which resulted in the death of the boy would not be allowed.

The Committee also passed a resolution expressing condolence with the parents of the deceased boy and requested the Municipal Corporation to compensate the parents.

The Municipal Secretary intimated that the Municipal Commissioner was still conducting the enquiry.

The resolution was moved by Mr Fair Mahomed and seconded by Mr Salebhoy Abdulkadar.

Lady Tata Memorial Trust

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS 1945-46

The Trustees of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust are offering eight Scientific Research Scholarships of Rs. 150 each per month for the year 1945-46 commencing from 1st July 1945. Applicants must be of Indian Nationality and Graduates in Medicine or Science of a recognised University. The subject of Scientific investigation must have a bearing either directly or indirectly on the alleviation of human suffering from disease. Applications must reach by March 15 1945. Further particulars can be had from the Secretary of the Trust, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Daily at 4. 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
TODAY ONLY
"Cobra Woman"
(In Technicolor)
MARIA MONTEZ—JON HALL
SABU & A HUGE CAST
FROM TOMORROW:

NON STOP FUN!

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KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Matinee at 1-0 on Sat., Sun., Holidays.
Plans Open 10 to 12 & 3 to 6

2ND WEEK
RANJIT'S
VISH-KANYA
SADHONA BOSE, SURENDRA, PRITHVIRAJ and KAMLA
Director: KIDAR SHARMA
AJIT Release
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4 7 and 10 p.m
Sat., Sun., Matinee 1-30 p.m.
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
JWAR BHATA
Starring:
MRIDULA
SHAMIM
AGHA JAN
DILEEP KUMAR
and
MUMTAZ ALI
Produced & Directed by—
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
7th WEEK
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m.
MAJESTIC
Advance Booking—
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon; 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 12, 2001.
Muslim: Moharrum 25 1363.
Parsi: Amardad 10, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-15 a.m. Sunset: 7-19 p.m.
Highride: 10-11, 24-02.
Lowtide 5-00, 16-50.

To-day's Engagements

TEXTILE ASSOCIATION (INDIA): Special general meeting at 6-45 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar (B. B. & C. I.)

DR. EDUL-BEHRAM'S LECTURE: To-day, at 6-15 p.m. at Mazdazan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station, Dr. Edul-Behram will deliver a public lecture on "Natural Healing."

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA: Dr. Syed Mahmud, Member Congress Working Committee will address Rashtrabhasha Pracharaks of Bombay to-morrow (Friday), at 7 p.m., at the premises of the Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha, Choupati.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: A general meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District will be held at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road North, Dadar, to-day, at 9 p.m. when Mr. V. D. Savarkar has agreed to be present. Speeches will be made by prominent speakers on the subject: "Message of Bilaspur."

HINDI POET'S GATHERING

There was a Hindi Kavi Sammelan at the Sydenham College on Wednesday evening when Mrs. Subhadra Kumari Chhoban M.L.A. of Jubbulpore presided.

Many prominent poets were absent. Those who took part were Mr. Ramesh Gupta of Prakash Studios, Mr. Gopal Singh Naipali of Filmistan and others.

LUNCH TO SIR C. B. MEHTA

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, will give a lunch in honour of Sir Chunilal Mehta, leader of the Indian delegation to the International Business Conference, today at 1-15 p. m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

The Institute has elected Prof. P. A Wadia as President and the following managing committee for 1945: Prof. Pratapgiri, Prof. Anjaria, Dr. Moorthy, Messrs. Lalit Mohan, Mr. Kulkarni Dharm Raj, Mr. Gazdar, Mr. M. B Rao.

FORT STUDENTS CHARAKA SANGHA: There was an elocution competition under the joint auspices of the Fort Students Charaka Committee at their offices on Sunday last. The following speakers were awarded the 1st and 2nd prizes:—1st prize: Sjt. K. G. Kunder (Hindi and Kanarese); 2nd prize: Sjt. Gopal Puthran (Hindi) and Sjt. K. C. Suvarna (Kanarese) In the Spinning Competition, Sjt. Gopal Shetty has won the 1st prize and Sjt. Gopal Puthran stood second.

PROF. CHOKSI EVINCES KEEN INTERESTS IN ADULT EDUCATION.

Prof. R. Choksi paid a visit to the Mogaveera Free Night High School, conducted by the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandal, Bombay, on Monday last. He appreciated the work of imparting free education to 540 poor day-labouring boys of the city under the present difficult conditions. He expressed a wish that the generous public should encourage morally and materially such institutions which really cater to the needs of educationally backward masses of the country.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXHIBITION

The first event which will take place as a part of the International Cultural Exhibition in Bombay, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Bombay, will be a piano recital by Mme. Olga Craen at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. A truly representative programme of Western Music was selected for this festival recital and no less than eight various Allied Nations are included in it. Every lover of music will expect a rare treat from this concert in which the works of great composers, Cesar Franck, Faure, Debussy, Bax, Bowen, Chopin, Grieg, Rachmaninoff, Prokofiew, MacDowel and Smetana, will be performed by Mme. Craen, the well-known pianist. Tickets for this recital on sale at the S. Rose & Co. and should be booked in time.

INTER-RELIGIOUS CONVENTION

It has been decided to hold an Inter-religious Convention in Bombay next month to provide an opportunity to representatives of different faiths to meet on a common platform in a spirit of fellowship and to discuss and find satisfactory solution of some of the socio-economic and socio-religious problems which are agitating the minds of the present generation. An executive committee consisting of Swami Sambuddhananda (Chairman), Rev. James Kellock, Prof. S. V. Dandekar, Principal M. B. Rehman, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Dr. Erach J. Taraporewalla, Dr. Jagadish Chandra Chatterjee, Prof. R. Pratapgiri and others has been formed. The Convention, of which the time and place will be announced later, will last for three or four days and will be open to the public. A number of distinguished representatives of the various Faiths will be among the speakers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received wall calendars for 1945 from Mr. Hiralal T. Surti, and Heatley and Gresham.

ART-IN-INDUSTRY EXHIBITION—

Open from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. on week-days and 10-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. I. O. R's and B. O. R's in uniform free. Closing date 14th January.

1692

CUT IN SUGAR QUOTA

How City's Hotel Trade Will Be Affected

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Expression was given to the hardships which will be caused to the hotel trade by the new Government order cutting down the sugar quota by one-third, by Messrs. B. V. Tambe, M. B. Virkar and other executives of the Bombay and Suburban Hotel Federation when they met representatives of the Press this evening at Tambe's Dining Hall.

Mr. M. B. Virkar speaking about the inconveniences caused to the trade and the public generally, expressed the fear of the Federation, at the proposed Government move to compel hotel-owners to use skimmed milk imported from abroad.

Speakers regretted that the Hotel Trade Panel of the Food Advisory Council were never consulted and decisions arrived at arbitrarily.

"A WAY OUT"

By "A WELL-WISHER"

The Mahatmaji-Jinnah Talks which had raised high hopes of Hindu-Muslim Unity in this country and abroad have not resulted in an agreement and with the breakdown of the talks, have receded the chances of India attaining "Independence" or "Purna Swaraj" in the near future. The British Government in their own interest and knowing full well that complete agreement among the communities in India is next to impossible have declared that unless there is such an agreement, they cannot transfer power to Indian hands. Is it not then the duty of every son and daughter of India to strive for such an agreement and suggest ways and means to accomplish it?

Many of the apprehensions of the minorities are unfounded. All the same, they are there, and the minorities are not in a mood to rely on the good sense of the majority community for a fair deal to them all. Consequently, the minorities consider that "Democracy" would, in practice, mean the rule of the majority community or in Mr. Jinnah's words "Hindu-Raj"—Hindus constituting three-fourths of the total population of India. It is necessary to conciliate minorities not only to force the unwilling Britishers to relinquish their hold on India but the minorities should also feel safe under any constitution if it should work with any success. Hindus cannot therefore but treat the minorities as their equals.

* * *

As Pakistan offers no solution to the vexed minority problem, other means should be devised to satisfy not only the just claims but also any reasonable aspirations of the minorities and allay their fears of a Hindu-Raj under a democratic guise.

To give the minorities together a share equal to that of the majority (General—Hindus, Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Tribes and others) in the Government of the country, the Supreme Indian Parliament should comprise two Houses, (1) the General House and (2) the Minorities House, with concurrent powers in all respects. Communities shown in Part I above will be represented in the Minorities House and those in Part II in the General House. Franchise will be adult—with one seat for every half a million population. The General House will have 468 members, 338 from British India and 130 from Indian States and the Minorities House 306 members of whom 254 will be from British India and 52 from Indian States.

To ensure that both the Houses of Parliament safeguard the interests of each other and one community of the other community, the Leader of the General House will be elected by the Minorities House and that of the Minorities House by the General House. The two Leaders so elected will be the Premier and the Deputy Premier alternately.

The Speakers and Deputy Speakers will be elected by the respective Houses subject to the condition that the Deputy Speaker shall be elected only by those members of the House who in the election of the Speaker did not vote for the successful candidate. This will mean that the Speaker will be the person elected by the Majority party or parties combined in each House, the Deputy Speaker being elected by the other parties.

The Leaders of both the Houses shall be charged with the formation of the cabinet which shall contain equal members from both the Houses irrespective of the strength of each House. In selecting their colleagues, the two Leaders shall, as far as possible, give due consideration to the claims of the Indian States and the different interests represented by the Houses. The cabinet so selected shall be jointly responsible for the Government of the country and will be removeable only by a two-thirds vote of any House or by a majority vote of the joint session of both the Houses which shall not be convened except on a requisition of half of the members of any of the two Houses.

Should Leaders of both the House not agree and be unable to carry on the Government of the country, the constitution will be suspended temporarily until they both come together and agree to form a Government as required by the constitution.

* * *

During the suspension of the constitution, the Deputy Speakers of both the Houses with the Chief Justice of India as the Premier will form the Government. They shall select as their colleagues such members from both the Houses as would be willing to run the Government for the duration of the suspension. (Such a Government will not probably be in existence for a long time as the Leaders of both the Houses cannot fail to come to an amicable settlement, for, to postpone such a settlement would not be in their interest). The Emergency Government will not be responsible to the Parliament. It shall not pass any important legislation but shall try to maintain the 'status quo' as far as possible.

Recruitment to public services including Defence shall be made with due regard to efficiency and the needs of the particular services Any community not satisfied with this principle can ask for representation on its population basis.

The above constitution, though not an ideal one, is devised with the sole object of satisfying the minorities as far as possible, at the same time keeping India a United Nation in which every one of her sons and daughters will feel that he or she is a part and parcel of the Government of the country wielding real power not to the detriment of other people or community but for the betterment of the Nation as a whole—the communal or other interests not being neglected entirely

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
BOMBAY —1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a m News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Abdul Rehman and Party 8-45 Kannada Song 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 G N Joshi 9-45 Songs (M) 12-30 Light Songs 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Film Music 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Music (E) 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Dabke Master 5-15 Bhimpalas 5-25 Sundrabai 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Children's Half-Hour (H) 6-30 Uews (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Commentary (M) 6-50 Film Music 7-0 Let us Develop These Senses (G) 7-15 Dabke Master 7-30 Sundrabai 8-0 Gat Tora on Tabla 8-15 News (M) 8-20 News (G) 8-45 Abdul Rehman and Party 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 The March of Science (E) 10-0 News Talent (E).

R. B. Trophy

MYSORE SKITTLED OUT FOR 141

Bombay Make 235 For Three

In the Inter-University Cricket Championship of India match for the Rohintan Baria Trophy which began at the Brabourne Stadium on Wednesday morning, Mysore were skittled out by Bombay for a paltry total of 141. Bombay going in for bat made 235 for loss of three wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day.

J. S. Patel from Bombay cast a deadly spell on his opponents and was responsible for four wickets at the cost of only 38 runs.

The Mysoreans winning the toss went in for bat. Vithal Rao who opened the game with H. C. Govind was dismissed by Phadkar before a run was scored. The same bowler got rid of Venkoba Rao at 36. At 54 Govind was l.b.w. to Palwankar. At the end of an hour's play the total stood at 58. The fourth wicket fell at 85 when Nanjundia was caught by Modi at extra cover off Abdulla. At 112 Patel met with a double success. He first clean-bowled Rama Rao and then went on to get Naidu caught at silly-mid-on by Phadkar. At this stage the game closed for lunch.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch Patel and Abdulla off the whole job within only 21 minutes the remaining four wickets falling for an addition of only 31 runs.

BOMBAY'S INNINGS.

Going in for bat Bombay surpassed their rivals' total of 141 when only two wickets were down. When the stumps were drawn for the day Bombay had made 235 with seven wickets intact. V. M. Pandit who opened the innings with Mantri made 80 in a game of 138. Rusi Modi and Phadkar were playing for 64 and 36 respectively when the game closed for the day.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY (1st Innings)

M. B. Vittal Rao b Phadkar	0
H. C. Govind l.b.w. Palvankar ..	18
V. R. Venkoba Rao b Phadkar ..	10
B. Nanjundiah c Modi b Abdulla	24
M. K. Narayana Iyengar b Abdulla	35
S. Rama Rao b Patel	10
A. K. S. Naidu c Phadkar b Patel	0
T. A. Azeez Patel	0
T. M. Azeem st. Mantri b Abdulla	19
K. Vittal Kini hit wicket b Patel	5
B. N. Krishna Moorti not out ..	1
Extras	19
Total	141

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0; 2 for 36; 3 for 54; 4 for 85; 5 for 112; 6 for 112; 7 for 116; 8 for 126; 9 for 134; 10 for 141.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. G. Phadkar	9	5	19	2
R. S. Modi	7	3	15	0
P. J. Vazirani	4	0	12	0
Y. B. Palvankar	6	3	7	1
J. M. Patel	13	2	38	4
K. C. Abdulla	10.3	1	31	2

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (1st Innings)

M. K. Mantri c Naidu b Aziz ..	31
V. M. Pandit hit wicket b Aziz ..	80
A. Mirchandani b Aziz	10
R. S. Mody batting	64
D. G. Phadkar batting	36
Y. B. Palwankar; J. M. Patel; K. C. Abdulla; P. J. Vazirani; D. N. Gundi and J. H. Shodan to play.	
Extras	8
Total for 3 wkts.	235

Fall of wickets:—1/46; 2/110; 3/169.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. Kini	11	5	22	0
S. Ramrao	6	3	7	0
Krishnamurty	16	1	65	0
Aziz	28	8	87	3
A. S. Naidu	11	0	40	0
V. R. Venkoba Rao	3	1	6	0

BENGAL CLUB SPORTS

The Sixth Annual Sports of the Bengal Club will be held at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel, on Sunday, January 28. Entries for the various events will be accepted upto Saturday, January 13. Further particulars from Hon. Sports Secretary, Bengal Club Srikrishna Nivas Hospital Avenue, Parel.

Indus Water Dispute

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

Prospects of an early settlement of the dispute between Sind and the Punjab on Indus water are brighter, as otherwise the Secretary of State for India will impose his award. It is learnt that Sind demands that as the construction of two barrages has been necessitated by Punjab Schemes, Sind should be compensated the loss in annual revenue, from these schemes, and it is sure some settlement will be reached very soon.—O.P.

Art-In-Industry' Exhibition

It is learnt that large crowds continue to throng the 'Art-in-Industry' Exhibition halls at the Sir J. J. School of Art and over 6,000 people are estimated to have visited the Exhibition so far. The final results of the Exhibition are now released and the following are the names of competitors who have won Rs. 200 or more in the Film Scenario Section:—

(1) Mr. Ronald de Trafford-Barnes, 25, Army/Air Support Control, Head Quarters, 33 India Corps, South East Asia Command: (2) Mr. Peter Johnson, Dalziel, Simla; (3) Mr. B. V. Dharap, 15 Sirdar Griha, Bombay 2; (4) Mr. Ashu Banarjee, 7/4 A Radhanath Mallick Lane, Calcutta.

It is of considerable interest to learn that selection for hanging by an expert panel took 14 hours while the actual judging occupied a further 18 hours

DAYLIGHT HOUSE-BREAKING IN BANDRA

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 10.

Jiva Mona, Manji Hamir and Kanji Budda, who it is alleged are dangerous criminals from Bombay, were arrested yesterday at Bandra for housebreaking and theft.

The accused it is alleged broke open in broad daylight, the lock of a bungalow at Pali, Bandra, yesterday afternoon, when the occupants were out. Whilst they were busy collecting the booty some passers-by who heard some noise in the bungalow, looked inside, when one of the accused rushed out with an open penknife. A struggle took place between the three passers-by and the three accused and several minutes had passed before the accused were overpowered and brought to the Police Station.

84 MILLIONS TRAVEL ON SUBURBAN LINE PER YEAR

B. B. & C. I. Chief Says They Have Done The Best And Will Have To Wait Till End Of War For New Equipment

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ninety-two electrical trains with eight service ones, leaving the Church Gate station every day, on the B. B and C. I. suburban line, have carried for six months ending September 30, 1944 a total of 48 million passengers—twice the pre-war number. This was revealed by the General Manager of the Railway, Dr. H. J. Nichols, at a press conference this afternoon. Four other important officials of the Railway, Mr. P. D. Mitton, Deputy-General Manager, Mr. W. T. Addous, Chief Traffic Manager, Mr. T. D. Macintosh Loco and Carriage Superintendent, A. Mere, Mr. C. Twynam, Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Parel and Mr. C. Dady, Secretary to the General Manager attended the conference and answered questions from pressmen.

PASSENGERS INCREASE

The increase in the number of passengers on the suburban line, it was stated by Dr. Nichols was phenomenal between 1938 and 1944. It was 47-1/2 million in 1938 39; 48 million in 1939-40; 58 million in 1940-41 59-1/2 million in 1941-42; 64 million in 1942-43; and 84 million in 1943-44 The officers claimed that the Railway has done its best in the matter of carrying the maximum load, consistent with efficiency in service. Nothing more is possible unless the Railway is able to import new electrical engines. Steps are under way to import these but lack of shipping space has been a serious handicap.

Questioned why more bogeys are not being attached to trains to relieve congestion, the authorities stated that any more additions would hamper the speed. Secondly, the platform length would not be enough for any additional carriages. The maximum had been reached already, consistent with speed and platform facilities Single units which were the feature during certain dull hours of the day in pre-war times had all been converted into double units. Several second class bogeys had been converted into third class ones.

Questioned if greater frequency in trips could be planned, the authorities said the maximum possible trips were already being run. India did not produce electrical locomotives so that Railways were entirely at the mercy of foreign manufacture.

The Railway has now completely settled down to normal after the recent strike. The general impression that trains are slower than in pre-strike period is erroneous.

Referring to some of the achievements of the Railway, the authorities stated that their workshops had manufactured 22 locomotives and 2 steam boilers, assembled 40 water columns for other railways, and manufactured 2,490 component parts of locomotives. Scientific research was being conducted in the Aimer laboratory on behalf of the Railway Board.

On the broad gauge section, the Railway had carried 6,951,000 tons of goods in 1943-44 as compared to 5,464,000 during 1938-39. The ton mileage was 1,005,147 thousand in 1938-39. It had increased to 1,495,994 thousand tons in 1943-44.

DISTILLERS' DEN NEAR POWAI LAKE RAIDED

Accused Fined Rs. 1,000 And Sentenced To 6 Months' R. I.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 10

The Central Intelligence Branch Bombay, have been responsible for carrying out on January 5, a successful raid on illicit liquor distillers in the vicinity of Powai Lake, Marol, Andheri. They have arrested six persons unearthed some quantity of liquor and wash to the value of Rs. 7,716.

Ramsunder Sukhrai, Ramnath Rameshwar, Mahipal Mathai, Jamal Mohamed, Ramsaran Devi and Abbas Abdul Aziz, the six accused, were placed yesterday before Mr. G. R. Chaubal, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra.

The accused had in their possession 74 gallons 18 drams of illicit liquor valued at Rs. 1,785 and 2,240 gallons of wash valued at Rs. 5,971, three working stills and several other implements used for the manufacture of liquor. All the accused pleaded guilty and Ramsunder Sukhrai, was sentenced to six months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo imprisonment for one and half months. Ramnath Rameshwar, Mahipal Mathai and Ramsaran Devi were sentenced to two months' R.I. each. Jamal Mohamed and Abbas Abdul Aziz being under 21 years of age were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 151 each or in default to undergo one month's R. I.

OTHER CASES

The same magistrate sentenced Peter Bastian, of Kurla, who had in his possession 10 drams of illicit liquor and 1,000 gallons of wash to pay a fine of Rs. 141 or in default to undergo one and half months' R. I Nathu Rajaji of Versova, who was arrested for having in his possession three bottles of illicit liquor was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 138 or in default one and half months' R. I Pandu Kashiram of Gondivilee, Andheri, who had in his possession four drams of illicit liquor and one and half gallons of wash was fined Rs 111 or in default one month's R. I Kambla Soma, a fisherman of Danda, who was arrested with eight drams of illicit liquor and 30 gallons of wash was fined Rs. 91 or in default one and half months' R. I. Gopal Govind Bhakte of Bandra and Rama Vaman of Dadar, who were arrested while carrying four bottles of illicit liquor each in cycle tubes, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 66 each or in default undergo imprisonment for 33 days. Rock Phillips of Bandra, who had one and a half bottles of illicit liquor in his possession fined Rs. 51 or in default R. I. for 25 days. Parabhai Manji of Jogeshwari who had in his possession one tea spoonful of illicit liquor was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default R. I. for 12 days and Vishnu Vaman of Kurla who was arrested with two and half bottles of illicit liquor, being too poor to pay any fine and owing to his old age, was sentenced to two weeks' R. I.

Alleged Husband Arrested On Kidnapping Charge

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A minor girl residing with her parents at Mazagaon, Bombay who was missing since January 7 was found at Andheri yesterday.

The parents of the girl who were making vigorous inquiries about her were surprised to learn that their daughter has already married a man and the marriage was solemnised by a Kazi.

The alleged husband has been arrested and brought to Bombay. He was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court on a charge of kidnapping and rape to-day and allowed bail.

Two On Remand For Attempted Murder

Kurbanali Yakub Khan and Sultan Ali Yakub Khan were put up on remand at the Girgaum Court, Wednesday morning on a charge of attempting to murder a man with knives while he was going along Kennedy Bridge last night. The accused who also received injuries as a sequel to the affray were ordered to be remanded to hospital custody.

2 MERCHANTS ON CHEATING CHARGE REMANDED

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A. S. Dave and Vallabhdas Dharamsi, who are alleged to have cheated a merchant in respect of Rs. 2,875 by promising to get him Dalda Vanaspati products, below market rates were produced before Mr. R. Mathalone at the Esplanade Court today.

It was stated that the complainant got to know after the two accused took his money and disappeared, that the first accused was in police custody in connection with another offence. He complained to the police.

The Magistrate directed the remand of the accused.

Theft Of Cotton Bales From 2 Godowns Alleged

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Alleged to have broken open two godowns at Maharbowri and Sonapur Lane respectively, Chandulal Vanmali and Jayantilal Narsimas were put up at the Esplanade Court today.

The accused are alleged to have stolen cotton bales priced at Rs. 8,251.

The Magistrate ordered them to be released on bail.

Landlord Fined Rs. 100 For Harassing Tenants

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month's simple imprisonment was imposed on Champaklal Gopaldas, the landlord of Gopal Bhuvan on Girgaum Road, for working the water pump with great irregularity, thus causing his tenants much harassment, by the Honorary Magistrates presiding at the morning Court at Esplanade this morning.

The tenants complained to the Bombay Municipality that the landlord was infringing Municipal bylaws by this species of harassment and the Hydraulic Department instituted the case

FATAL FALL FROM MOVING TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)

A verdict of death due to accidental fall from a moving G.I.P. Railway local train near Sion was recorded by the Jury at the City Coroner's Court to-day at an inquest held on the body of Rambai a 55 year-old woman. The woman was removed to J. J. Hospital on Friday last and she died there on Sunday.

Victim Of Primus Stove Accident

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Death due to extensive burns accidentally sustained from a Primus stove was the verdict returned by the Jury at the City Coroner's Court to-day at an inquest held on the body of Ramdas Gopalbhai who died in the J. J. Hospital yesterday.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
NATIONAL WAR FRONT

A meeting in connection with
THE NATIONAL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT
will be held
at 6-30 p. m. on Friday the 12th Jan. 1945
at MARWARI VIDYALAYA HALL, Sandhurst Road.
Mr. B. N. KARANJIA, J.P., MAJOR S. K. BAMJI, M.C.R. J.P. and Mr. B. R. KADAKKAR
will address the meeting.
Music by: HIRABAI JHAVERI SUDHIR PHADKE, & MASTER INDUKUMAR PARIKH
All are cordially invited to attend

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 9: The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours L. M. T. on 7th January, 1945: Allahabad 61 44 0.. BOMBAY 75 60 0, Calcutta 61 49 0.7, Cawnpore 60 41 0, Cuttack 72 51 0.1, Darjeeling 34 25 0.1, Delhi 0 0 0, Dehra Dun 55 35 0, Jacobabad 65 44 T, Karachi 56 0.5, Lahore 95 40 0, Lucknow 61 42 0, Madras 81 69 0.1, Nagpur 69 43 0, Patna 0 0 0, Peshawar 53 41 0, Shillong 52 32 1.2, Simla 32 22 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.

—Carlyle.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET

The Bombay Municipal Budget for the year 1945-46 presented to the Corporation on Tuesday by Mr. R. A. Gole, Chairman of the Standing Committee, is of somewhat unusual interest, if only for the reason that its figures almost touch the Rs. 5 crores mark, an amount which, as Mr. Gole pointed out, "would almost have staggered the veteran stalwarts who pioneered the Municipal administration in Bombay." Perhaps more interesting is Mr. Gole's remark that this budget will be "only a precursor of several successive ambitious budgets." The leaping figures of expenditure are quite natural under the conditions created by the war in the city and by the growing civic conscience of the citizens who demand more civic amenities and are prepared to pay for them. Moreover, considering the increasing population in the city during the last few years, the expenditure per head of the population can hardly be said to have increased appreciably, if at all. Finally, some important improvements like better water supply, better medical relief and slum clearance have long been overdue and can no longer be delayed on financial grounds. More expenditure and, therefore, more taxation being found necessary, the present is the best time to augment the revenue. In civic and political economy, unlike domestic economy, the best principle is not necessarily to cut the coat according to the cloth. Certain expenditure having been found necessary, the necessary income has got to be found, if it is physically possible.

The new budget shows that "the opening balance for the next year is estimated at Rs. 57.83 lakhs, the income at the existing rates at Rs. 421.72 lakhs and the expenditure under the existing service heads at Rs. 428.63 lakhs. Thus the deficit amounts Rs. Rs. 6.91 lakhs but it would easily be met from the large, opening balance. The opening of the post-war reconstruction fund, however, has necessitated the raising of the general tax by one per cent, the Standing Committee having kept aside in all Rs. 55 lakhs for this purpose. The Standing Committee has also proposed increases under revenue from (1) Improvement Schemes Properties, (2) Town Duties, (3) Wheel Tax, (4) Water Supply by meter measurement and (5) Markets and Slaughter Houses. The total increase thus made by the Committee comes to Rs. 10.90 lacs. The total normal expenditure, including items in addition to those under the existing service, comes to Rs. 438.06 lakhs and is exclusive of the Rs. 55 lakhs set aside for post-war reconstruction. The main increases in expenditure are Rs. 4.10 lakhs for primary education and Rs. 4.13 lakhs for public health, items, the importance of which can hardly be denied.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Gole's budget speech is his suggestion that "the Corporation should seriously consider the question of running themselves several public utility concerns and other community services in order to increase the sources of municipal income." These concerns yield certain profit, which can be a relief to the tax-payer. The suggestion has often been made by economists and political reformers. Nor is it a revolutionary one. It is time, indeed, the Corporation considered it seriously. As Mr. Gole pointed out, "it has a great potentiality for solving the financial troubles of the Corporation."

Luzon Invaded

The Japs were right in reporting the progress of American convoys and the imminence of landings in Luzon. But they were foolish in boasting, as they are reported to have done, that they virtually made an invasion impossible, so successfully had they battered the convoys. It is one of the strange peculiarities of the Japs that they indulge in boasts which are exploded practically the very next day. The people of Japan who were told that the American attempt had been foiled will now have to be informed that it has not failed. The Americans have landed and landed in strength.

It was a remarkable operation because the convoys were under Japanese eyes for several days. If Jap resistance was ineffective it shows how the Americans have crippled Japan's naval and air strength and how overwhelmingly powerful they themselves have grown. The area has been strategically well chosen. As General MacArthur communique says, not only was the enemy taken by surprise but also "we are now in his rear". He adds: "His main reinforcement and supply lines to the Philippines are cut and his ground fight for Luzon will have to be made with such resources as he now possesses." It was easy—it proved disatrous though—to try to send reinforcements across a few miles of water to Leyte. Luzon cannot be supplied or reinforced except from Formosa. But both Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur are watching the area so that the Japs bound for Luzon would only go to destruction. As to their existing resources in Luzon much has already been destroyed and it should not be many months before MacArthur is master of Luzon except perhaps Bataan. There, however, the Japs can be immobilised helplessly as in so many other south-west Pacific areas, enabling the Americans to go on to the next and even bigger stage of operations against the Japs.

Art In Industry

The Art in Industry Exhibition, which was declared open by the Governor of Bombay last week at the Sir J. J. School of Art, presents a balanced view of the different methods of pictorial publicity. The Exhibition, pioneered by Burma Shell, has been a starting-point of a much-needed movement and it now forms the basis of a permanent organisation which will be styled as the Indian Institute of Arts in Industry. This institution, whose constitution, aims and objects were announced by Mr. Born, the General Secretary, deserves liberal support of the Government, industry, commerce and the public, as it aims at filling an important lacuna in the industrial movement.

How vitally is art related to commerce and industry is not realised by those who have focussed their attention on industrial progress and especially by those who are enthusiastically formulating schemes of the post-war industrialisation of the country. Science and industrial development have, Mr. Gerrard rightly pointed out, for the time being monopolised the field of inquiry in connection with post-war reconstruction. The Art in Industry organisation, therefore, appears on the scene at an opportune moment. Though its scope is apparently restricted to the demonstration of the role of commercial art in industry, the Institute, which will shortly emerge as a registered body, has a highly ambitious programme of educational and technical work and of the extension of its functions to design which is a vital factor of industry.

In his inaugural address the Governor referred to the high standards of design, presentation and advertisement as essentials of the marketability of industrial products. "Industrial products should present synthesis of beauty and utility. They will, inspite of attractive advertisement and pleasing presentation, fail to capture even the home market and to withstand foreign competition if their designs are not original and beautiful. But the Indian industrialists have not yet appreciated the economic advantages of design. We wish the Institute develops into a central organisation and guides the industrial movement in the right direction.

Industrial designs in India should be beautiful and distinctive. There are several artistic handicrafts which are still distinguished as "Indian" by their designs and workmanship. The problem of industrial designing, from our point of view, resolves into the development of the resources of handicrafts in their traditional lines and fixing, in the light of the same, definite standards of designs for the products of mechanised industry. The experience of commercial artists imported from abroad and of Indian teacher equipped with advanced knowledge gained abroad will be beneficial, but it will not be enough to solve India's peculiar problems of design, presentation and advertisement. We hope the Institute will not overlook the necessity of securing the co-operation of five Indian artists who are thoroughly conversant with the indigenous art-traditions and of giving encouragement to craftsmen who are custodians of the traditional designs.

Frankly Speaking

The Greek Situation

From the comments of the London "Times" as also other reports, it is apparent that General Plastiras, the new Greek Premier, is applying his militarist mentality to the Greek crisis. He is credited with the plan of starting "a war of liquidation" against EAM and ELAS. And for that purpose he wants to raise a Greek army which will essentially be rightist. As the "Times" points out, politically the situation has grown worse since the Athens Conference and the appointment of Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent. The worst of it is that presumably General Plastiras may be supported by General Scobie's troops and armed and equipped by the British. No wonder the Leftists in Britain are in revolt. We doubt if the British will go to the length that is feared, if only because of hostile American opinion. But, in the circumstances, the extension of the supremacy of General Plastiras, even if peacefully, is itself a danger. For, the General has proved himself a definite enemy of the Left and a protagonist of the Right.

Optimism Tempered

Apart from the land fighting in the war against Nazi Germany, two things have happened, which are calculated seriously to temper Allied complacency, even optimism. The first is the American warning issued authoritatively the other day that New York should expect, within thirty to sixty days, raids by rocket bombs launched from ships, U-boats and long-range aircraft, even though these raids will not be on any but token stage. Clearly the Germans have made progress with the manufacture of rockets and with the means and methods of reaching long distances. The progress is not yet sufficiently substantial to affect the war situation. And when the Germans are driven into their own pen—the Reich—the so-called V-weapons will become forgotten things. But their potential significance, should the war be prolonged inordinately, has seriously to be considered.

Welcome Jolt

Similarly significant is the return of the U-boat. President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have in their joint statement on U-boat warfare in December reported that it has flared into renewed activity. This means that Grand Admiral Doenitz has come back with better and more numerous U-boats and with a greater determination to fight the battle of the supply lanes out with the Allies. Recent German activities, military, aerial and submarine, prove that the Nazis were really spending the period of defensive quiescence in fresh preparations. This is, in a sense, a welcome jolt to the Allies particularly the warning of robot attacks on New York. America is "the arsenal of the democracies." These unexpected happenings would help President Roosevelt to mobilise Americans for maximum effort at production.

Neglected Kanara

The Governor of Bombay, who is expected to visit North Kanara about the middle of this month, will, we hope, pay due attention to the long-standing grievances of this district, reviewed briefly in our columns by Mr. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society. It is notorious that Kanara is the poorest district in the province, its population being now less than what it was forty years ago. As Mr. Desai has pointed out, agriculture also is decaying in the district, the area under rice cultivation having dropped from 196,000 acres in 1890 to 165,000 in 1942-43, though in the province as a whole the area under rice increased from 18 lakhs of acres in 1910 to 21 lakhs in 1942-43. On the other hand, wild pigs are flourishing and are doing incalculable damage to agriculture and malaria, too, is growing. As remarked by an ex-Chief Conservator of Forests, "the Kanara ryot's lot has always been an unending struggle against malaria and wild pig."

Big Possibilities

Yet, if well cared for by Government, the district has big possibilities. Mr. Desai quotes Sir Richard Temple, a former Governor of Bombay, who visited Kanara more than sixty years ago and who observed that the spice gardens of the district were "indeed among the agricultural spectacles of India, and are hardly to be surpassed anywhere in the East Indies." These gardens can feed a much larger population than they do now if due protection is given against encroaching forests and malaria. The splendid forest wealth of the whole district can also be exploited solas to give rise to several industries. Finally, as Mr. Desai points out: "The Gersoppa and other water-falls in the district, if harnessed, can produce sufficient electric power for running both large scale and cottage industries. The development of marine fisheries on modern lines will further add to the wealth of the people and will greatly improve their diet." The failure to utilise the natural resources of the district and its consequent deterioration suggest grievous neglect by Government. It is amazing that even now the district does not find anything like its due place in the Bombay Government's 15-year plan. We trust the Governor will see things for himself and do justice to this long-neglected district.

MUSSOLINI NOW ADMIRER OF RUSSIA AND STALIN!

ROME:—Mussolini is now an admirer of Russia and its leader Stalin. A change has come in his outlook. Some light on his ideas is shown in a remarkable document whose authenticity is unquestionable. The name of the author, an army doctor called by Mussolini's side, just after Marshal Peitro Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel had him arrested, cannot be divulged. The Doctor made short notes while Mussolini pourd out his mind.

"I have had duodonal ulcers for more than thirty years", Mussolini told him. "In 1923, I had my first haemorrhage, which Prof. Guiseppe Bastinello cured. I carried on well after that for four years. In 1929, I was threatened by another haemorrhage. I have always been a vegetarian. In fact, I took an excess of cold milk and fresh fruits—For weeks I would live on nothing but milk, about three quarts daily, several ounces of sugar, lot of fruit. On June 5th, 1943, a few hours before leaving Sicily, I was again threatened by this disease, which was cured by milk diet. Between then and today, I lost 22 kg. that is one third of my weight. Dr. Faruguinio told me that it was due to being run down.

"I told the Doctor that what interests me is not my physical condition but my moral personality Man ought not to care about his physical state. I want to put in practice that theory which philosophers call "primitivism." In fact in 1929, after my conciliating with the church, the King wanted to grant me the title of Prince or at least a "Count". I refused saying that I intended to remain the son of a blacksmith."

Speaking about the Italian people the ex-Dictator observed:—"The Italian people is a superstitious people in every way. Even in religion, they believe in a saint only when and to the extent he answers to their prayers. They cover themselves with a varnish that has no depth and leaves no tace. During the period from the 16th to 18th centuries the Italian people had no recourse to arms. The Church influenced their characteristics greatly. They are a people not yet matured or united.

"The pontifical states which were like malignant tumours on the body of Italy had a negative effect on the people. In 1929, I sought to isolate this neo-plasm. Even now under the pretext of bombardment of Rome, the centre of the Catholic world, the clergy has tried to sow the seeds of the reconstitution of its temporal powers which may come to fruition, twenty or thirty years hence. The Italian Nation is now in a crisis from which it can never recover. The other belligerent nations are in a crisis too. England is in haste to conclude the war and the U. S. A. is going to face a social crisis soon."

About Russia, Mussolini had something to state:—"The Russian people have a well-trained army, developing technicians from Europe and White Russia, who are pilots, tank drivers artillery men. Below them, there are the Asiatics who constitute the brute mass of infantry, animalled by an incentive war-like spirit for they are the direct descendants of Tamerlane.

"Marshal Stalin, besides being a great sociologist, is a good strategist I do not know him personally. In Switzerland, I did know Lenin when he edited "The Spark". Lenin was above all a sentimentalist. Music moved him."—India Press Service.

BLUE-PRINT FOR BURMA

Perpetuating British Economic Domination

In the following article Mr. A. M. M. Vellayan Chettiar—Member of the House of Representative, 1942, Burma, member of the Corporation of Rangoon, President of the Nattukottai Chettiar Association, Burma and Vice-President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce—analyses the "Blue Print for Burma issued by some Conservative M.P.'s:

The Blue-Print for Burma has been given wide publicity and has been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons. The Conservative Imperial Affairs Committee has lent its support to the recommendations contained in the Blue-Print These recommendations have not been accepted by Parliament and the Blue-Print suffers from several initial defects. Perhaps, inspired by a few British industrialists, its sole aim apparently is to resuscitate British trade and industry under the best possible guarantees and safeguards and it is curious to notice that the authors have not cared even as a matter of convention to consult the Indian interests. The recommendations were one-sided. Even Mr. Amery has remarked:

"There I must say that I rather regretted a somewhat dangerous passage in a report by my Hon. friend—with so much of which I agree in which he spoke of the Indian exodus as having solved the major part of the problem in Burma, and leaving a clean sheet for Burma in future. Of the 1,000,000 and more Indian population of Burma, many resided in Southern Burma long before 1886. My Hon. friend rather left out of account the fact that the Kingdom we conquered in 1883 was Upper Burma and that Lower Burma, the country in which most of that population resided, was Indian for over a century. Of that 1,000,000 a large part have stayed in Burma. Of the others, the greater part wish to return to Burma and may be essential to the economic recovery of Burma. I think it is a very dubious thing to talk of "the alien element which has been cleared for good out of the country.....Reference has been made to the assurances which have been given with regard to compensation—I might say that that is compensation for all who have suffered in Burma, not merely Europeans but Indians and Burmese."

Nevetheless, the recommendations are a pointer to the direction in which the mind of an important section of British public is working with regard to some of the most fundamental problems likely to affect post-war Burma. In spite of the clear lead in the foreword of Mr. Peter McDonald, that post-war planning must be guided by the keywords of progress and imagination and that its problems must be approached and solved in a new spirit of confidence, vigour and interest, the main bulk of the recommendations are lopsided and full of safeguards conceived with the sole view of perpetuating only British commercial interests. The Blue Print does not provide for adequate safeguards for the equally important Indian interests and would rather willingly make a scapegoat of Indian claims if only to secure the concessions for a dozen British industrial concerns.

Indians' Contribution Ignored

"That Burma should be fully autonomous is agreed on all hands. The Britisher, too, cannot resist it, as the Burmans have already begun to enjoy the same at least nominally. The Blue Print commits a colossal mistake in ignoring the part the Indian community have played in the past and will have to play in the future development of Burma. By her age-long association with Burma, its agriculture and industries, the common religious and cultural aims and national aspirations, and the close proximity of the two countries, the Indian nationals are peculiarly fitted to aid in the post-war reconstruction of Burma. This aspect is not correctly appreciated and, without a proper valuation of the same, there can be no effective post-war planning in Burma. As long as Burma remains a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, an autonomous Burma will have to discharge certain common obligations both to India and Britain. The Japanese invasion has proved that Burma by itself cannot maintain an army strong enough to defend its frontiers. Again India is the largest single purchaser of Burma's produce—whether it is rice, timber or oil.

The Blue Print has suggested two remedies to cure the ills of Burma: (1) The industrial rehabilitation of Burma under competent British companies and firms who were in charge of the trade and commerce of Burma in 1941, on the outbreak of the Japanese hostilities. (Para 40) and (2) to restore the land to the cultivating ownership of Burmans (Para 28). While the former is desired to be protected by a commercial treaty giving responsible security for British Nationals engaged in the said industrial rehabilitation, the Blue Print is curiously generous enough to give a remission of 70 p.c. of the Indian investments in Burma lands. The Blue Print does not take into account the historical connections existing between India and Burma and the growth and development of the Indian enterprise in Burma but has tended to be puerile and vulgar in certain of its statements. The Blue Print sees an obvious advantage and states: "In the confusion caused by the Japanese occupation, many records must have disappeared. The general exodus of Indian immigrants in the face of the Japanese advance solved the major part of the alien problem." The authors of the Blue Print seems evidently to indicate that they can refuse recognition of title to property in the absence of formal documents and repudiate debt if the evidence of the debt is not forthcoming. The reference to the general exodus of Indians is ludicrous and is an unwilling tribute to the fine way in which the country had been prepared for defence after 150 years of British rule. Why taunt the Indians alone? Even British trained army could not face a pitched battle owing to lack of equipment and air support) till the whole of Burma was evacuated. While the exodus of the entire British personnel official and non-official, was safely conducted, a major part of the Indian nationals are still in Burma submitting to enforced labour and inhuman treatment. One is tempted to contrast the lavish claims made for British Commerce in Burma, with the meagre recognition of the rights of Indians which date back beyond several centuries.

The Land Problem

The Blue Print is guilty of certain fundamental fallacies in its treatment of the land problem in Burma. The remedy suggested is neither new nor bold nor helpful to the Burmese economy. Even before the outbreak of the Japanese war, the Burmese Ministry then working had enacted the Land Alienation Act, the Tenancy Act, and the Land Purchase Act with a view to improve and develop agricultural conditions. The Land Alienation Act prevented completely the passing out of agricultural land to the hands of the non-agriculturist. The Tenancy Act regulated the relationship between the landlord and the tenant and instituted the necessary machinery for fixing an economic rent, which worked satisfactorily. These enactments show the practical way in which the Burmese Ministry successfully tackled an otherwise knotty problem, and they are also proof of the extent of co-operation, goodwill, and mutual understanding between Indians and Burmans who have the genuine interests of the country at heart. The Land Purchase Act adumbrated by U Saw, the last Burma Premier, was an enabling provision to facilitate the purchase of agricultural lands with a view to farm them to *bonafide* agriculturists. A proposition which is calculated to expropriate only the Indian landlords' interests can never be termed a bold economic policy unless in the same breath it is uniformly applied to the British commercial interests in Burma.

The British commercial concerns in operation in Burma in 1941 have, besides fat salaries and emoluments, paid their Directors and covenanted, officers, declared annually large dividends for a long time for their shareholders in England; I have given a small statement* of the indication of capital, dividend and reserves of four firms operating in Burma. Several concerns have paid back the principal share amounts and have extensive reserves. Unsatisfied with these reimbursements the Blue Print asks for cent per cent compensation from His Majesty's Government and absolute freedom to reopen the old avenues of trade under Parliamentary guarantees. Yet in striking contrast to their modest demands, the same document suggests without any blush a compensation of 30 p.c. in respect of the Indian investments and what is more, it tries to apply the principle of expropriation with retrospective effect. Such strange conduct is possible only for the Imperialist when he is to decide the fate of other peoples' interests.

Rice Trade

A main feature of the agriculture of Burma is totally lost sight of. Rice in Burma is cultivated chiefly for the purpose of export trade and represents at least a moiety of the exports of Burma. It is, therefore essentially a commercial crop and is akin to the other commercial pursuits, just as the rice trade in Siam and in Indo-China. Such large scale production can conveniently be managed in big landed estates which can only be owned by big proprietors be they Burmans or Indians or any other corporation. The economic well-being of Burma depends on its large exports of rice to India and other countries. Persons who have invested in the cultivation and ownership of these agricultural lands stand on the same footing as the British industrialists and yet the Blue Print suggests the eradication of the Indian Land-owner, while desirous of securing for British commerce absolute rights by commercial treaties and Parliamentary safeguards. If the industrial development of Burma is to be rectified by a systematic plan of training Burmans through education and apprenticeship, as adumbrated in the Blue Print (P 37, 42) it applies more so in the matter of retaining the land in the hands of Burman agriculturists. The Blue Print tries to grope into the origin of the maladjustment in Burman Society (P 36) but absolutely shrinks from the inevitable conclusion. A really bold policy as regards land as well as industries in a truly National State should be to nationalise everyone of them. This alone will be helpful to the true interests of Burmese economy. The authors of the Blue Print can never be prepared to envisage such a contingency.

*STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, AND RESERVES OF SOME BURMA FIRMS.

1. The Burma Oil Co., Ltd.: Capital £13,157,675; DIVIDEND: 1930 22½, 1931 17½, 1932 20, 1933 20, 1934 15, 1935 20; RESERVE: General £900,000 Insurance £620,000. Fields expenditure equalisation £1,000,000, Fire and Marine Ins. A/c. £1,448,980, Bonus of 2½ p.c. capitalised Bonus of 33½.

2. Steel Bros., & Co., Ltd.: Capital £2,800,000; DIVIDEND: 1923 40 p.c., 1924 40 p.c., 1926 20 p.c., 1927 17½ p.c. 1928 15p.c. 1929 50p.c., 1930 35, 1931 10, 1932 7½, 1934 16, 1935 8: RESERVE: General £350,000. *Capitalised Bonus 212½.

3. R.E.T. & S. Co., Ltd.: Capital £800,000; DIVIDEND: 1930 26 to 30 Rs. 1½, 1931 Rs. 1½, 1932 Rs. 1½ 1935 Rs. 1½; RESERVE: General £205,000, Insurance Renewal a/c. £492,624, Fields expenditure equalisation: For premium and contingencies £155,913, Fire and Marine Ins. A/c.: Equalisation fund £30,000.

4. Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ltd.: Capital £662,000. DIVIDEND: 1932 5p.c., 1933 10p.c., 1934 30p.c., 1935 35p.c. 35-36: 25p.c.

(To Be Continued)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

British Imperialism

A certain section of Indian opinion was unduly alarmed when Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, hitherto an arch anti-imperialist, revealed himself in his true colours by advocating the perpetuation of the British Empire. Others, of course, were quite pleased with Mr. Shinwell and congratulated him, saying that his conversion to the Empire creed was indicative of the line of development which "progressive" world opinion was taking in regard to the future of the British Empire. The fact that Mr. Shinwell turned overnight into an imperialist need not have caused us any surprise whatever. That is the logic of imperialism. The British Labour Party as well as the British Working Class is interested in retaining the Empire.

After the publication of his Report on Social Security, Sir William Beveridge was asked as to how his gigantic scheme could be financed in case it was accepted by the British Government. Sir William's reply, though impressive and learned, was nevertheless curt and brutal. He said that it could all be done by developing Britain's export markets. The British capitalists as well as workers are determined to see that the blight of want and unemployment does not spread across the industrial belts of England in the post-war years. Hence the Empire should not disintegrate. It is the same old doctrine of exploitation whatever form we give it.

Secondly, it is now recognised that the post-Napoleonic balance of power has been finally ruptured by the development of the idea of 'planned economy' as also by the present war. The British statesmen are obstinate enough to think still in terms of a world organised on balance-of-power principles.

The success of the great experiment in Soviet Russia has captured the imagination of peoples of all countries in the world. Particularly for big countries with vast manpower economic planning opens up a multitude of possibilities. For them it means progress. Countries like India and China (with vast undeveloped natural resources and considerable man-power) will become some of the Biggest Powers of the world if they give a fair trial to 'economic planning'. Thus the post-war world shall be dominated by countries like America, Russia and probably China and India. Besides, the present war is pushing Britain more and more into the background. For obvious reasons America will assume world leadership as soon as the last shot has been fired. "The English, after being dominant for 200 years, have got to learn to take the second place and do it as gracefully as possible. The arrogance which formerly was theirs is now rapidly crossing the Atlantic along with the Sea-power". That is what Bertrand Russell said a few days ago in an article in "The Saturday Evening Post."

It is against such a background that Britain's anxiety to perpetuate the Empire must be viewed. A tiny island with a population of about 44 millions cannot strike a successful bargain with such big countries as America or Russia or China. Britain is anxious to have the resources as well as the whole might of the Empire at her back so that she might be able to deal with the Big Powers on an EQUAL FOOTING in the post-war years.

WAZIR MOHAMED.

Malaria

Through the columns of your esteemed paper permit me to draw the attention of the many who may not yet know of a product of absolute reliability in the treatment of malaria in all its different varieties. This preparation is mentioned in the Extra British Pharmacopoeia "Mardindale" under the name of "Laverain"—formula being Quinoidine, Ammonium Picrate, and Arsenious Acid. I quote as follows from the Pharmacopoeia:—"Laverain Tablets. Dose.—Upto 6 or 12 during the day. Contain Quinoidine 2 grains, Ammonium Picrate 1/2 grain, and Arsenious Acid 1/100 gr. The Picrate is employed as an anti-malarial drug in addition to the quinoidine. The Arsenic acts as tonic. The preparation is said to be prompt in reducing malarial fever, and specific for the malarial parasite—good in prophylaxis. A preliminary purge to be given (Calomel and Soda) washed down with Mistura Alba. Out patients are given 20 tablets, enough for three days' use."

The Pharmacopoeia writes further as follows:—

"Quinoidine.—Dose 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.25 Gm.) thrice daily."

"The same given as a mixture of alkaloids (discovered by Seturner, 1830) in the mother liquor after the crystalline alkaloids have been seperated. It occurs generally as a dark treacly compound or as a hard mass. These substances being amorphous and hence, perhaps, more readily absorbed, it has been suggested are of greater value than the Sulphate and Hydrochlorids of Quinine. Benign tartian, cases required 9 to 13-1/2 grains of Quipoidine to stop fever; Malignant tartians required an average quantity of 10 to 16 Quartian cases an average of 22 to 24 grains."

Major Water in the "Indian Medical Gazette" 1916 and D. G. Marshall, L. 12/18,417 refer to this product. Major Waters states that in the Hooghly District where he was Civil Surgeon not one single case failed to respond to this treatment.

Precious time is wasted in asking for Quinine ampoules and mepacrine which are nearly impossible to get while Laverain is available at all chemists.

TROPICAL DISEASE.

"The Churchill Way"

The world will have no use for war leaders like Mr. Churchill at the end of the war. If experience is any guide brilliant war leaders are miserable apostles of peace. Mr. Churchill's directive to the War Office on the eve of the invasion is characteristic of the man and his instincts. The one-man absolutism discernible in his directive, "Let me have the best solution worked out. Don't argue the matter. The difficulties will argue for themselves." might have been the cause for the success of the Allied arms in the West. We can even concede that upon his directive rests the foundations of victory. Any man of ordinary commonsense can testify to the fact that in battle fields decisions are taken not by the counting of heads and raising of arms but by the best sense of the Commander. The question, however, is whether this method would succeed in deciding the destinies of many nations at the peace conference. The answer to the question is a categoric 'no'.

The solution of Mr. Churchill is offering to the internal problems of Italy, Belgium and Greece are already fanning the flames of a civil war in these countries. We in India know only too well his solution for ending the Indian deadlock (Cripps' plan) had worked out. Can anyone then doubt that given a free hand at the peace conference Mr. Churchill will not fail to sow the seeds of another war? Mr. Churchill will certainly outdo Clemenceau in this. There shall be no doubt about this. The first condition for a just peace is the elimination of Mr. Churchill from the peace talks. The second is the abandonment of "the Churchill Way". Only if these two conditions are fulfilled can there be a stable and just peace.

K. SUBRAMANIAM.

Bombay.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

Chaudhri Sir Shahabuddin, Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, who is now 80, has now decided to retire, it is understood. A Bill providing him with a decent pension will come up for consideration by the Punjab Assembly during its next budget session. It is proposed to confer on the Speaker the status of a High Court Judge for the purpose of the pension."

—"Times of India" Report.

* * *

Egypt's second wartime election passed generally quiet, says Reuter. But good heavens, have they had two? And the heavens didn't fall?

* * *

A United Press message dated Delhi says: "Some importance is attached to the informal talks between Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan...." Some optimism!

* * *

Congress-League Plan To Capture Wavell's Citadel. —Headline.

Well, well, well. There is no limit to blind complacency. Don't they know who defends it?

* * *

Mr. M. H. Gazdar says in a statement: "I openly challenge Sir Ghulam Hussain to call a meeting of the League Assembly Party and get a vote of confidence."

Sir Ghulam Hussain should openly ignore the challenge. And, we trust, he will

* * *

The London "Times" that has lately gone somewhat off the rails has now come out with the statement that politically the situation in Greece seems to have grown worse since the Athens Conference and the appointment of Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent.

The editorship of this great British national institution had now better be taken out of the hand of the present "University Professor" and made over to, yes, Sir Stanley Reed, M.P.

* * *

Among the latest recipients of Soviet honours is Lord Beaverbrook who receives the Order of Suvorov.

We congratulate both the conferee and the conferer.

* * *

General MacArthur, as you know, has announced that he has landed with strong American forces on the island of Luzon.

But in case you don't know, this is just a perversion of the honourable truth. What has actually happened is that powerfully punished by Japanese forces huge convoyfuls of American men and material have fled via the Lingayen Bay into Luzon and are now fleeing deep into the interior.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It takes a wily widow to call a bachelor's bluff.

* * *

A short answer often is followed by a long silence.

* * *

Many a woman holds her mirror up to art instead of nature.

* * *

Women invariably speak of an unmarried minister as talented.

* * *

Many a girl marries an old man because of the cloud's silver lining.

* * *

It may be all right for a woman to marry in haste and repent at leisure, but a married man has no leisure.

Central Board Of Education

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

A Press Communique says:—

The Governor-General in Council has nominated the following as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India for a period of three years with effect from November 21, 1944:—

1. Rt. Rev. G. D. Barne, Bishop of Lahore.
2. Rao Bahadur Sir V. T. Krishnamachari.
3. Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.
4. Sir Mirza Mohammad Ismail, Prime Minister, Jaipur.
5. Mrs. Renuka Ray, M.L.A. (Central).
6. Dr. (Mrs.) Malini B. Sukthankar, J.P., Bombay.

Dock Yard Workers' Wages Report Denied

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A report appearing in certain newspapers regarding dearness allowance and basic wages for naval dock yard workers in Bombay was officially qualified as misleading.

It is understood on good authority that the true facts are that the basic wages of workers drawing upto and including rupees two per day were increased by two annas per day in July last, while the question of dearness allowance is still under consideration.

Surat Teachers Demand Revised Scale Of Pay

SURAT, Jan. 10.

A meeting of primary teachers of schools under the Surat Municipal School Board held today adopted a resolution demanding the grant of a revised scale of pay on the same lines as the Ahmedabad Municipality granted to its teachers.

The resolution added that in spite of the assurance given by Mr. I. H. Taunton, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, that the teachers would get a revised scale of pay from the Board, as yet nothing was done.—United Press.

Japan Is A Beauty As Foremost Second Class Power!

Pacific Relations Conference Discussions On Far East And World Peace

HOTSPRINGS, (Virginia), Jan. 10.

The economic future of Japan was discussed by the Pacific Relations Conference today, but two divergent opinions still existed among specialists. The division of opinion which, according to an official spokesman, even found members of the same delegation in opposite camps came during a discussion of the future of Japanese "Zaibatsu"—big business.

One group contended that Japanese businessmen are at heart in favour of peaceful world trade and had proved this before 1929, before the military came into power, and that such "peaceloving" business groups could be trusted with the reconstruction of Japan and could be used for dealings between Japan and the Allies. The opposite group, however, argued that this presented dangers—mainly the fact that the militaristic underground could retain control of Japan by using Zaibatsu as a false front.

JAP ROLE IN FUTURE WORLD TRADE

The rest of the discussion was devoted to the consideration of the Japanese role in future world trade. One Chinese delegate contended: 'Japan, if it is not an aggressor nation, virtually exists on trade with Chinese alone. It seems evident from its geography that God did not intend that Japan should be first class, but as the foremost second class power she is a beauty."

Another member of the same delegation, however, declared: "You cannot permanently cripple the people of Japan nor is there any desire to do so."

ONLY WAY TO ENSURE PEACE

Expressing an attitude similar to that held by many other western representatives at the International Pacific Relations Conference, the head of the French delegation M. Paul Emile Naggiar told Reuter today: "The only way to ensure permanent peace in the Far East is that Japan must be rendered inoffensive in the future. Japan is the only group island. It is possible to disarm permanently such group islands by eliminating forever the Japanese navy and air force."

Speaking about political problems in post-war Japan M. Naggiar stated "political life in Japan today constitutes one single block composed of militarists, businessmen and all others. One cannot identify one group alone as guilty of aggression."—Reuter.

Allies Ready To Seize West Front Initiative

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Field-Marshal Montgomery's frank statement to pressmen has been welcomed here as putting the whole Western Front situation into rational perspective. The result is a clear picture of compact and well-balanced Allied strength, ready to seize the initiative and which von Rundstedt has now little hope of disorganising by any surprise tactics, writes Globe's military correspondent.

Marshal Montgomery's definite statement that von Rundstedt has failed in his strategic purpose confirms the view which has been increasingly expressed by military observers here during the past few days. They have pointed out that the German High Command has been forced to pay a disastrously high price for gains which have been demonstrably inadequate and are now being steadily lost.

Discussing the political aspect of Montgomery's statement, the "Daily Express" emphasises the importance of Allied unity for the defeat of Germany not merely as an agreed formula among statesmen and generals but as "a real unity of peoples in a common cause."—GLOBE

TAMIL DRAMA PROCEEDS FOR KERALA RELIEF

The organisers of the Tamil drama "Manonmaniam", which was staged on December 2, in aid of the Kerala Distress Relief fund, have handed over to the Kerala Distress Relief Committee Rs. 1,646-4-0, being the entire proceeds of the drama by sale of tickets. A further sum of Rs. 286 has been collected by way of donations, which has been utilised towards the expenses of the drama

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

PUBLIC MEETING

in connection with the

NATIONAL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT

PLACE De SILVA HIGH SCHOOL, DADAR.

DATE 13th January, 1945.

TIME 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (N.S.T.)

SHORT TALKS BY MISSES GAJENDRAGADKAR, MAHALE Mrs. HONAVAR 4th Officer W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing & Major S. R. Bamji, PRIZE DISTRIBUTION FOR ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION. MUSIC BY MISSES MAHTAB & MAHRUKH BAMJI AND SUSHILA TEMBE.

MAGIC & VENTRILOQUISM BY MR. Y. K. PADHYE.

N. A. FARUQUI, O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

All are cordially Invited to Attend

U. S. SOLDIERS JAILED FOR THEFT

PARIS, Jan. 9.

Four American soldiers were today sentenced to very long terms of imprisonment for theft and sale of cigarettes and other properties belonging to the United States Government.

They are four of 182 enlisted men and two officers arrested by the United States army in connection with theft and sale of cigarettes and other property belonging to the American Government. They appeared before a United States Court Martial here today.

Major Harris, leading the prosecution, said there was no doubt that there was a conspiracy to divert cigarettes, chocolates and other goods, belonging to the United States Government to the Paris black market for private gain. The crime was something new—not simply theft, but something prejudicial to the success of the military operations. Several of the accused had sums exceeding 10,000 francs on them at the time of their arrest.

Staff Sergt. Alexander Fleming, aged 29, and Private William R. Smith, aged 25, were each sentenced to 50 years imprisonment, and Private William T. Davidson, aged 29, and Private Arthur T. Nelson, aged 26, were each sentenced to 45 years imprisonment.

All the four were found guilty on all counts contained in the accusation. All of them were also sentenced to be dishonourably discharged from service, and forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due. They stood to attention while the sentences were read. They had tears in their eyes at the end.—Reuter.

R. A. F. MAKES MOST DAMAGING RAID ON FIORDS

LONDON, Jan. 9.

R.A.F. Fighter Command Mosquitos and Beaufighters after three sweeps over the Fiords of Norway this afternoon left a modern cargo liner lying on its side burning, a small modern oil-burning merchantman disappearing under water, a large sized ship ablaze and two smaller merchant ships hit with rocket and cannon fire.

The Air Ministry described it as one of the most damaging attacks made by the command in recent months. —Reuter.

Soviet Envoy To Mid-East

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Emerging out as the greatest power in the European Continent Soviet Russia is likely to appoint in the Middle East an Ambassador, reports the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "United Press of India".

It is interesting to note that recently both the Arab and Jewish factions approached the official Russian circles in Cairo to inquire into their views on the subject of Jewish national home in Palestine. Russia, it is reported, refused to express any opinion pointing out that Russia was not one of the major powers responsible for the present administration in Palestine and was not in any direct way interested.

Apparently both the factions consider this as a diplomatic victory for them.—United Press.

PILLAR OF THE UNIONIST PARTY

Tribute To Late Sir Chhotu Ram's Memory

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

A black-bordered gazette extraordinary issued by the Punjab Government today under the signature of the Chief Secretary F. C. Bourne, carries an obituary note on Sir Chhotu Ram.

The Punjab Provincial Jat Mahasabha at its emergent meeting held today passed a resolution condoling the death of Sir Chhotu Ram and sympathising with the bereaved family.

The meeting also resolved that steps for a suitable memorial to commemorate his memory be taken at an early date.

GREAT PATRIOT

Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Member, Council of State, paying tribute to the late Sir Chhotu Ram said "Sir Chhotu Ram's death has deprived the Punjab of a great patriotic Punjabi. He was an able administrator and his loss will be irreparable to the Province." A. P.

"VERY IMPORTANT DYNAMIC FIGURE"

MADRAS, Jan. 10: Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in a statement to the press, says:

"The death of Sir Chhotu Ram removes from our midst a very important dynamic figure. We had in Sir Chhotu Ram a man who had not only great aims, but knew how to reach them. The Punjab is much the poorer for his death."—A. P.

"PILLAR OF UNIONIST PARTY"

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, Sir Shahabuddin, said 'Sir Chhotu Ram was a man of great ability and character, he was the head of the Zamindar community in the Province and did all he could for them, he worked ceaselessly for the agricultural improvement of the Province. He was so firm and strong that once he had made up his mind to do a thing, nothing could persuade him to give it up. His death is an irreparable loss to the whole Province.

Raja Narendra Nath said: "I am extremely shocked at the sad death of Sir Chhotu Ram. He was the pillar of the Unionist Party and was a staunch advocate of the Zamindar rights as they are understood now in the Punjab. Mian Mahomed Mumtaz Daultana, General Secretary, Punjab Muslim League said: "It is no use denying that in provincial politics there was bitter and uncompromising opposition between my party and Sir Chhotu Ram. The awful hand of death has intervened to end those differences in a tragic manner which is bound to touch the hearts of friends and foes alike.—A. P.

League Action Committee Scraps Civil Defence Committees

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League met here today. It is understood that the committee decided to liquidate the Civil Defence Committees all over the country, as in its view the conditions which required the committees to be set up no longer existed.—A. P.

All-Allied Occupation Army For Japan?

NEW YORK, Jan. 8: Suggestions that all the Allies should contribute forces to an army of occupation to control Japan in order that the Japby their jingoists' hatred of the white races were approved by the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs.

Delegates from India won approval for their long-range proposal that Japan eventually be allowed to re-enter the family of the nations.—Globe.

"Freedom For India Remains Commonwealth Aim"

LONDON, Jan. 8: In a message to Globe today, Sir Richard Acland, who bcomes chairman of the Commonwealth Party following the resignation of Mr. R. W. G. Mackay, said:

"The Commonwealth Party still continues to work for the policy it has always advocated—freedom for India and unity among the nations. We remain as always true Socialists."

The Party's secretary, Mr. J. A. Evans, stressed the unity of purpose between the Party and the Labour Party and said Mr. MacKay's resignation merely indicated that MacKay personally believed that more progress could be made by working inside the Labour ranks than outside.

The Party's main job will be fighting seats in the General Election—"for the benefit of Socialism." About 30 candidates have already been adopted.—Globe.

NEWS ON THE FOUR WINDS

For the first time, South African natives are now eligible for old age and invalid pensions, which were previously available only to the European inhabitants. The rates, according to "Race Relations News" Johannesburg, are 12, 9, and 6 pounds a year in city, town, and country respectively. In opposing the bill in Parliament, one member offered a unique argument: "This bill will dislocate the entire structure of Bantu social life. There is probably no people in the world that cares for its old people as well as the natives do. It is one of the beautiful things in the social life of the native people, and the Government has no right to interfere with it. It has always been a spiritual matter with the native people to care for their aged and it has served as an incentive to younger people to go out to work." (WP)

* * *

In Soviet Russia, a number of priests of the Russian Orthodox Church have taken an active combat part in guerilla warfare, and some have received government decorations. So says the Metropolitan of Kiev in Slavyan, the Moscow magazine. (WP).

* * *

The Communist Party of Colombia following the "line" laid out in various other countries, has changed its name to "Socialist Democratic Party" the name taken by communists in Cuba. Symbol of the Party is a five-pointed star over an open book, together with a hammer crossed with a machete. (WP)

* * *

Considerable disappointment has been expressed by numerous British citizens because the Minister of Education has felt it necessary to postpone again, until April 1, 1946, official government plans to raise the school-leaving age to 15. (WP).

* * *

The purchase of war bonds in Brazil is compulsory. Each person who pays an income tax has to buy a corresponding amount of bonds. (Worldover Press).

INDORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WALK-OUT

Presidential Election & Elected Members' Protest

INDORE, Jan. 10.

All the elected members of the Indore City Municipal Council staged a walk-out at the meeting of the Council held to-day to elect president for the ensuing year.

When a resolution proposing the name of Rai Bahadur Hiralal for election to the office was moved, by a nominated member, a resolution expressing inability to participate in the election was moved on behalf of the elected members. Following the Chairman's ruling to put the former resolution to vote, the elected members walked out of the meeting 'en bloc'.—United Press.

Kotah Editor Sentenced

INDORE, Jan. 10.

Mr. Achinna Hari, editor of the "Loksevak", has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to undergo a week's imprisonment by the City Magistrate, says a report from Kotah.

Mr. Hari was prosecuted under Section 37 of the State Police Act for not informing the police about the stay of a few political workers at his residence as required under the Act.—U. P.

BENGAL IN GRIP OF SEVERE COLD WAVE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Many places in Bengal to-day are in the grip of a severe cold wave.

Calcutta recorded on January 4, a minimum temperature of 50 degrees —the lowest in ten years. The lowest minimum temperature recorded in January 1934 was 45 degrees.

At Bogra, occasional showers have been falling for the last three days, while at Dacca there was rain practically throughout the whole of Saturday.

Since Wednesday last, Bhagalpur has been experiencing a severe cold wave similar to the one it had during the 1934 earthquake.

Reports of cold wave have also been received from Jessore, Serajganj and Meherpur (Nadia).—A. P.

Heavy Snowfall In Mussorie

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

The recent snowfall in Mussorie, which was accompanied by a blizzard of unusual intensity, continued for forty hours according to reports reaching Lucknow. One report says that a house collapsed resulting in the death of two inmates and serious injuries to a dozen others. Animals and birds are stated to have been frozen to death.

The snowfall was widespread. Torrential rains and cold northernly winds have caused great suffering among the poor at Dehra Dun.—A. P.

Governor's Assurance To Hubli Municipality

HUBLI, Jan. 10.

The prime duty of the municipality lies in satisfying the best interests and needs of the rate-payers who are their constituents and this duty should not be subordinated to any private, communal or factional jealousies, said His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, replying to an address of welcome given in his honour this evening by the Hubli Municipality.

His Excellency promised all help, wherever possible, for the good administration of the municipality. His Excellency also granted interviews to many prominent people including Mr. H. R. Moharay of the Samyuktha Karnatak." It is learned that Mr. Moharay discussed with His Excellency the food problem in the district.

His Excellency will leave for Dharwar tomorrow morning.—A. P.

Student Leader Gagged

LAHORE, Jan. 10:

Sardar Harbhajan Singh Ahluwalia, a student leader, has been served with an order by the Punjab Government under the restriction and detention ordinance, 1944, directing him not to make public speeches nor take part in any political movement. He has been further directed not to leave his residence between sunset and sunrise.

Mr. Ahluwalia is Joint Secretary of the All-India Students' Congress and is one of the organisers of the Punjab National Students' Union.—A. P.

150,000 Tons Coal For Ahmedabad Mills

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

It is learnt that Textile Commissioner has wired the Millowners Association that Government cannot give more than 150,000 tons of coal in all to Ahmedabad mills and other factories for the time being. Ahmedabad division requires 180,000 tons of coal.

MADRAS EX-EDITOR ACQUITTED

Committal Order In Shiyali Sabotage Case Quashed

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shahabuddin of the Madras High Court to-day quashed the committal order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mayavaram, in what is known as the Shiyali Sabotage Case in which Mr. N. Ramaratnam, former Editor of the "Bharatadevi", and three other persons were charged by the lower court with criminal conspiracy with others to blow up a railway bridge near Shiyali on January 13 1943.

Mr. Ramaratnam was acquitted by the High Court on appeal and the three others by the lower court itself on merits. Following a decision invalidating the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance by the Federal Court and subsequent passing of a validating Ordinance, the police arrested all the accused, including the discharged and acquitted persons, for retrial by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who committed them to trial before the Sessions Judge, Tanjore.

Against that order the present petition for quashing was preferred in the High Court.—A. P.

Govt. Plan For Post-War Development Of Countrycraft

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The provision of countrycraft building yards, conversion of craft to power craft and organisation of countrycraft conference are some of the proposals for post-war development of country craft in India.

Country craft like handloom, will hold its own against state ship it is argued here. It played a great part during the war in transport of cotton, foodgrains etc. In India, country craft will continue to ply in backwaters in Bengal and Kathiawar ports for inter port and for carriage of rough cargo such as bricks, cement. Three things are presently lacking. Country craft not well built and need building yards. Owners of countrycraft not organised and organisation on lines of shipping conference is needed to secure for them advantages of collective bargaining. Lastly, conversion of craft to powercraft will enable craft-owners to withstand competition.

Government, it is suggested, could assist craft-owners by making these engines available to them on easy terms including hire purchase system.

The question of trained personnel is also being emphasized.

C.-In-C. Addresses Defence Council

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

The National Defence Council met again to-day at the Viceroy's House, says a Press Communique. His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

Her Excellency Viscountess Wavell addressed the Council on the organization and work of the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) and on other war work done by women in India. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then reviewed the general war situation and indicated the scope and functions of the committee on the reorganisation of the Indian army. The Council also discussed the Adjutant-General's statement on the present recruitment situation in India.—A P

Sir Cecil Hurst's Resignation

From Reuters diplomatic correspondent London Jan. 10. Sir Cecil Hurst, chairman of the United Nations War Chairman of the United Nations War grounds of ill-health. it is officially confirmed here. He is aged 75 Reports which appeared in newspapers alleging that his resignation was due to disagreement of policy with the Foreign Office are declared to be without foundation.—Reuter.

Council Of Religions Formed In Moscow

MOSCOW: A Council of Religions, consisting of Christian, Jewish, Buddhist and Muslim representatives has been formed in Moscow. The Council will serve as liaison between the Soviet Government and these religions.—India Press Service.

Medical Supplies For Czechs

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Eighty crates of medical supplies provided by UNRRA are being flown from Britain to Moscow on the first stage of their journey to liberated Czechoslovak territory.—Reuter.

Allies Less Than Kilometre From Laroche

Only Ten Miles Separate Forces Of Gen. Hodges And Gen. Patton

SHAEF, (Paris) Jan. 9.

Americans are within three quarter miles of Laroche punching the waist of the German salient to 11 miles between their positions near the town, and those held by the United States Third Army at Longchamps, four miles north-west of Bastogne.

Heavy snow hindered operations on both sides of the salient and advances are not great.

Only ten miles now separate forces of General Hodges United States' First Army striking against the northern flank of the German salient in Belgium and those of General Patton's Third United States Army striking towards them from the south writes Reuter's Special Correspondent with the American Forces in Belgium.

American tanks tonight reached the outskirts of Samree, four miles north-east of Laroche after a heavy battle. Two panzers were seen burning in the village.

A spokesman tonight said that the Germans are giving ground on both sides of the British front writes Reuter's special correspondent at Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters.

Thrust on Laroche continues, and the village of Cielle between Marcourt and Laroche has been captured. The Allies are less than a kilometre from Laroche, he added.

American armour is advancing on Samree, four miles north-east of Laroche and seven miles south of Grandmenil. The British advanced 2000 yards through falling snow to occupy the villages of Cheoux and Bois de Nolaumont.—Reuter.

Have British Withdrawn Their Offer Of Truce To ELAS?

ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO COMMENT: SPLIT IN EAM RANKS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

President Roosevelt stated at his Press Conference today that he had no information regarding reports that the British have withdrawn their truce to the ELAS forces in Greece. He declined to comment on the question as to whether Britain and the United States were co-operating in this matter.

President Roosevelt added that the Allied authorities in Italy are having difficulties in meeting their objectives in feeding Italy. A few weeks ago, he said, he had asked them to increase the number of grams of food per person per day to 300. They were having difficulty in getting it over, particularly with getting enough ships.

President Roosevelt endorsed the slogan of a southern newspaper which declared: "The only hope of the enemy now is to cause confusion and disunity amongst the Allies.

SPLIT IN E.A.M. RANKS

ATHENS, Jan. 10: Two of four E. A. M. emissaries arrived at General Scobie's headquarters from the E.A.M. Central Committee. The remaining two are awaited.

The latest reports from Saloniks indicate that a split has opened in the E.A.M. ranks as a result of the secession of S.K.E. (Socialist Union). The secession of E.L.D. (popular democrats) is expected shortly.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS ON REFORMS

LONDON, Jan. 10: The Greek Cabinet met yesterday to discuss the text of an important statement of the policy which is expected to be issued today. It is understood that the statement will provide for far-reaching reforms embodying many major points of the E.A.M. programme.

Previous reports stated that two E. A. M. emissaries called at British Headquarters in Athens. The latest reports from Saloniks indicate that the split, which opened in the ranks of the E.A.M. as a result of official secession of the Socialist Union, might be widened by the secession of popular democrats.

With the capture of Thebes, ELAS forces have withdrawn into Peloponnesus and some 2,000 insurgents are still scattered in the mountains north of Athens.

BR. COLUMN REACHES LEVADIA

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

ATHENS, Jan. 10.

The British armoured column has reached Levadia 70 miles north-west of Athens. The patrol which entered the town found that the insurgents had left. The second British column striking north-eastwards from Thebes has approached to within four miles of Khalkis.

PLASTIRAS ON GOVT. POLICY

General Plastiras, Prime Minister of Greece, in a statement today outlining the Government policy, declared that it covered all the points the insurgents maintained they were fighting for. The programme emphasised that the National Army must be reorganised on the basis of regular recruitment of age groups. The gendarmerie and the police are also to be reorganised and the British have been asked to send a special police mission. The Government will act drastically with those who collaborated with the Germans.

On the question of a free and unified election at the earliest possible moment, General Plastiras said: "we have no objection to Allied observers attending to make sure that the will of the people is genuinely expressed." —Reuter.

TIMBER PRICES FIXED

Maximum prices for sawn timber of certain Madras species have been fixed by the Government of Bombay for an area comprising the City and island of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District and that part of Thana Mahal, in Thana District which is encircled by Bassein creek. These prices, which have been in force since January 4, are for the following classes: Class "A" timber: Hopea Alni and Bijasal; Class "B": Gurjan; Poon, Pali, Venteak and Kindal; Class "C": Vellapine, Chorapine, Dhaman and Matti; Class "D": Kulirmavu, Kaiyini and Vagai; Class "E": Other hard junglewoods including mango but excluding Rosewood, Haldu and Kalam; Class "F": Common packing case species such as Cheeni, Poola and Lophopetalum.

The order fixing the prices was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" (Part IV-A) dated January 4.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME PRIZES FOR AUTHORISED AGENTS

Authorised Agents will be pleased to hear that in connection with the National Savings Fortnight two Silver Cups will be offered—the one to the Agent who canvasses the highest total business in January 1945 and the other to the Agent who secures the largest number of investors during the same period.

MR. L. V. APPUSWAMY IYER

died at his residence in Cochin at 1-15 a.m. on 24th December, 1944. He

is well-known in the business circle by his devoted service of nearly 40 years in the Mooljee Jaitha & Co., Cochin (Agents in Cochin for the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.) from which he retired only in the end of May, 1944. He completed 74 years 11 months and 29 days. He leaves behind his wife, two sons, and three daughters besides many relatives and friends.

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Our Readers' Views

Partially Excluded Areas

It is not here intended to raise a new controversy on the justice and expediency of the policy laid down by Government or followed by Christian and other missionaries with regard to the administration of aboriginal tracts, but merely to point out that Mr. Verrier Elwin's contention that the Partially Excluded Areas were established to save the religion and culture of the aboriginals and that proselytising missions should, in keeping with the spirit of Parliamentary legislation, be excluded from such areas, is contrary to facts.

A perusal of the Parliamentary Debates during the Committee stage of the Government of India Bill in 1935 shows that all sections of opinion in Parliament were agreed that aboriginals should be protected from the exploitation of the landlord, the merchant, the moneylender and the politician; and they evinced a keen anxiety to secure the continuation of Parliament's direct responsibility for the administration of the backward tracts notwithstanding their decision to abolish diarchy in the provinces and to establish complete responsible Government. If there was any difference of opinion it was on account of the agitation of the Conservatives to include more tracts in the list of excluded areas. Moreover Parliament was in no mood to acquiesce in Sir Samuel Hoare's proposed amendment to the Bill to enable the provincial legislatures to discuss the affairs of the Partially Excluded Areas without the Governors' assent; and the Secretary of State for India had to conciliate the opposition by promising a further consideration of the subject at a later stage when placing the Order-in-Council before Parliament. This was done, not by Hoare but by Zetland, in February 1936 when the opposition was less pronounced.

The material for this part of constitutional reform was supplied not so much by the Round Table Conference as by the Simon Commission whose report contains voluminous evidence on the subject. The substance of the Commission's recommendations with regard to the administration of the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas was adopted by the Joint Select Committee and incorporated in the Government of India Bill without vital alterations.

It is important to note that throughout these reports and Parliamentary Debates the activities of Missionaries, foreign and Indian, Christian and non-Christian, far from being condemned have actually been commended, though mainly from social motives. But the prohibition of the work of proselytisation had not even been hinted at. Government, if anything, is keen on co-operating with these philanthropic agencies in the social reform they have undertaken. But social work is no more a matter of mere philanthropy. It is a reasoned, consistent and scientific plan drawn up by administrators and sociologists. Twentieth century missionaries have fallen in line with this plan and trained themselves in social and educational work though they have never been anxious to conceal their primary motive of conversion to a Faith which is the source and inspiration of all their social activities. However this does not mean that they intend to westernize the aboriginals or to destroy the valuable elements of their culture.

The Simon Commission were of opinion that the responsibility of Parliament would not be discharged merely by securing for the aboriginals protection from exploitation. The duty of the administration, in the words of the Commission, was to "educate these people to stand on their own legs." For this purpose, they said, coordination of activities between missionary societies and Government officials and adequate funds were required. This is precisely what is being done now to discharge the responsibility of Parliament. But nowhere has it been said in official documents either in or outside Parliament that the culture and the civilisation of the aboriginals should remain a close preserve. The aboriginals are, however, to be offered facilities for a "reasonable exercise of their ancestral customs" as the Simon Commission aptly put it. Parliament's intentions are different from what Mr. Elwin understands them to be.

WILLIAM COELHO.

Proselytisation By Dutch Missionaries

The Rev. Verrier Elvin's charge is that the Dutch Missionaries, are not only reclaiming the backward classes from darkness to the light, but are also reclaiming them from the love of the "Land" to the love of the 'Home'! Nobody who claims himself to be a democrat can, though he may regret, object to the activities of the missionaries to convert the backward classes to Christianity or to any other religion so long as the appeal is made by legitimate methods; but when the appeal is made by holding out either bread before the man who is starving thanks to the foreign domination of the country, or the missionary starts setting about the ears of the backward classes man police hornets to coax him into the new religion, only Professors like Correia-Afonso and George Moraes can defend their activities.

The point which must deserve the attention of everybody in India is that this religious imperialism of the White Man in India carried on by the White missionaries harms the cause of religion.

MASSILLON ALMEIDA.
Satara Suburban Municipality.

Gandhiji And "Untouchables"

Mr. Beverley Nichols calls Gandhiji the greatest enemy of untouchables. But pray, who are untouchables? They who deserve to be shunned by a rational, a civilized society. Lovers of undiluted falsehood who will not scruple to twist facts, who will deem it proper to exploit their faculty of writing to ends that they consider base—these deserve to be shunned by society. They cannot at any time be allowed to work havoc with humanity. Gandhiji—the greatest living votary of Truth—exposes untruth mercilessly. He is pretty pungent when he deals with these untouchables. Truth to him, is not merely a matter of words. It is really a matter of living the truth. It is therefore that he says: "Do not follow me because it is the fashion to be so; follow me only if you feel within yourself that I am right." He works in the open and has no secret affiliations either in India or abroad. He is as bright and as harsh as Truth. Naturally, he deserves to be treated as the enemy of the untouchables referred to.

Many other untouchables there are. To them all Mahatma is the greatest enemy. It is his nature. Dr. Ambedkar said the right thing only he did it in the wrong way. Falsehood and hypocrisy, exploitation and unscrupulous violence shall ever find the greatest enemy in Gandhiji.

MEENAKSHI.

A Suggestion To A. I. R.

Since 1931 in Geneva, Switzerland, the programme of the local broadcasting station is relayed through the central automatic exchange, to all telephone subscribers who wish to have an absolutely clear reception, comparable to that obtained from a gramophone pick-up. Only a loudspeaker, plugged in the telephone line, is required.

No doubt the same arrangement introduced here, would be popular, as well with wireless set owners so often more noise than music is obtained when tuning in to Bombay station—as with others, who could enjoy local programmes by buying a cheap loud speaker only.

A. C. GOROKHOVSKY.

Junagadh.

Why Pakistan

The questionnaire recently put to Mr. Jinnah by the Jat Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, is directly concerned with the present political situation of the country. It is intended to search out the real cause of the Separation Movements, e.g., Pakistan, in India. As the problem of Pakistan and Independence touches every Indian to-day, they must all be looking to Mr. Jinnah for his precise and sincere opinion on these burning questions. If the real cause of Pakistan can be eliminated by measures other than 'viv-section' and 'separation', why not diagnose' properly the casual factors and concentrate on their annihilation?

As far as I remember, question No. 4 was aptly answered by Mr. Jinnah in the course of his inaugural address to the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation in March, 1941, somewhat in the following strain:—

"Some Hindu leaders say that if a person in England or China gets converted into a Muslim, he does not begin to say that Cromwell and Shakespeare were not his forefathers, that English or Chinese is not his mother tongue and that England or China should be divided into separate zones. But how is it that the Muslims in India act differently? Do they not have eyes to see and brains to understand that Muslims in India, even if they were converted from Hindus a thousand years ago, have been treated as Mlechhas (out-castes) and have been socially boycotted? Ever since they have been living in a separate society and consequently have developed a separate language, a separate culture and a separate nationality."

Let us see what the Hindu leaders have to say in reply.

RANBIR CHANDRA.
F. C. College, Lahore.

Congressmen's Activities And Gandhiji's Advice

The meeting of the Bombay Congressmen received certain instructions from Gandhiji. Read with the advice to the Charkha Sangh, Talemi Sangh and Gramudyog Sangh. This means only that intensive and comprehensive activity should be done in pursuance of "that" work which Gandhiji has been urging since 25 years, and for which he has declared that his followers have shown lack of faith. This is a repetition, which has occurred after the lapse of every movement declared by Mahatmaji. The ideas, the programme, even the plan is the same. The operators will be the same. It is the same for which the people have shown complete apathy, and about which workers—however sincere and eager—have found—a waste of time thought and funds. The only thing that happens is a huge propaganda revival which turns on the key of worshipping Gandhiji, without interest in the work which he wants, and the only result is only collecting the mass of people (under Gandhiji Mahatmaism and disgust with bureaucracy), into the ballot-box, and this is so because of the deep regard all have for "our" Congress as an inspiring institution for our liberties.

This is only a blind persistence in the past without any "realistic" comprehension or conception of the present or future; and it may degenerate only into an electorate stunt without serving the purer social purposes or freedom-objectives which Gandhiji seems to wish.

RAM RAL.

Ahmedabad.

Humane Killing

Hundreds of cattle are being killed daily for food for the Services as well as for the civil population in the country. Allow me kindly to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned through your influential and widely read paper the method recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London. It is to stun the animal prior to killing by striking a bolt on the head from a special pistol.

Indians yield to none in their love for animals, Societies similar to the said Society exist in India. They and other associations similarly inclined should move in the matter and see that humane killing is introduced in British India at an early date.

The two most common methods followed here are known as the "Jhatka" and the "Halal". I do not lay claim to know about the latter; but about "Jhatka" the idea behind the method is to give least pain to the animal i.e. killing same with a stroke—(Jhatka). This is what I have been told about the former. With a view to introduce [illegible] measures am supposed to suggest the local Municipality to consider the proposal, but I was told that however much they liked to make a modification they were helpless in the matter.

BOMBAYITE.

Supreme Authority In Emergency

Central And Maritime Provincial Govts. Empower Fortress Commanders At Ports

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Central Government and the Maritime Provincial Governments, says a Press Communique, have agreed that in time of grave emergency such as the Bombay Dock Explosion, they will delegate their powers to the Fortress Commander in each port, who will thus be in a position to assume general control of the various services, Naval, Army and Air, Fire Fighting, Police and others who are in a position to help, should such an emergency occur.

INDIA FILM FOR BR. SERVICEMEN

"Step off with the right foot", a film introducing India to British Servicemen, is now being completed by the directorate of services, kinematography, on behalf of the directorate of security. The film runs for about 80 minutes. The commentary is spoken throughout by Lt.-Comdr. Bruce Belfrage, R.N.V.R., the former B.B.C announcer.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST CUT IN SUGAR RATION

Ahmedabad Hotels To Keep Closed On Two Days In Week

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10: Ahmedabad Hindu and Muslim Hotel-owners' Association has resolved to keep their hotels closed for two days in the week, i.e., on Saturday and Sunday, following Government's decision to put a cut of 30 per cent in sugar quota supplied to hotels.

ARTS COLLEGE AT BASSEIN

(From Our Correspondent)

DAHANU, Jan. 10: The Thana District School-Board at its meeting held last week-end has approved the proposal of the Bassein Education Society to start an Arts College at Bassein.

This will be the first college—if started—in the Thana District. The Bassein Education Society has now decided to start an Arts College near the famous Bassein fort. Mr. Motiram Topiwalla, a prominent aluminium merchant and a landlord from Bombay, has promised to donate Rs. 60,000 for the same, and donations amounting to nearly a lakh more have been collected by the Bassein Education Society. The University recently appointed a Commission, and the Commissioners, it is understood, paid a visit to Bassein and made the necessary enquiries.

Reward For Arrest Of Council Of State Member

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has declared a reward of Rs. 1,000 for any information which may lead to the arrest of Khan Bahadur Fezlul Karim of Dacca and his son the Hon'ble Mr. Razal Karim, Member, Council of State, "wanted in connection with the Burma Refugee Organisation embezzlement case."—A. P.

All-Faiths Convention In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

With a view to promoting a spirit of mutual goodwill and fellowship among the people belonging to different faiths, an inter-religions convention will be held in Bombay by the last week of February.

A strong Managing Committee with Swami Sambudhananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Principal Kellock, Principal Dandekar, Principal Rehman, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Dr. Jagdish Chandra Chatterjee and others was formed at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay. Several Sub-Committees for the preparation of various useful schemes and an interesting programme were also drawn up.

LEVY SCHEME IN ANAND & BORSAD REVISED

After re-examining the grain levy demand in Kaira District, the Government of Bombay has ordered a general remission of 20 per cent in the Anand and Borsad talukas, except in the villages in Settlement Group No. III of the former taluka.

SULTAN'S MAGIC CARPET

Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, commanding U. S. forces in India and Burma is seen in the cockpit of his plane, appropriately named "Sultan's Magic Carpet"—U. S. O. W. I. Radiophoto.

ELIMINATING POISON OF DISUNITY IN LANGUAGES

Mahatma Suggests Knowledge Of Both Styles And Scripts Of Hindi And Urdu

WARDHA, Jan. 10.

"Hindi and Urdu are the two literary styles of the same national language. These two styles are, at present, diverging from each other. From the point of view of Rashtrabhasha Hindustani, it is necessary to bring these two styles nearer to each other. Without the knowledge of both these styles and scripts, this is impossible to achieve", says Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a statement written recently in Gujerati explaining the ideological background of the All-India Hindustani Prachar Sabha to Gujerat workers.

"The venom of Hindu-Muslim differences", Gandhiji adds, "has entered the sphere of language as well. I have been possessed with the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity ever since my childhood. In order to eliminate this poison of disunity in the domain of language, it is necessary to learn both the styles and the scripts.

HAPPY FUSION.

"If the Congress desires to conduct its work without English—and this must be done—it is the duty of each Congressman to learn both the styles and scripts. This will result in the happy fusion of Hindi and Urdu, and the language that will thus evolve will be the natural Hindustani.

"A question is asked whether the enthusiasm of learning both the styles and the scripts should be in both the Hindus and Muslims or only in one of them? A misunderstanding lurks behind this question. Those who make progress in the knowledge of languages will stand to gain; those who do not will be the losers. Moreover, who cherishes unity will take special pains to know both the styles and scripts.

"It should also be remembered that in provinces like the Punjab, the Hindus, Muslims and all others know only Urdu. To know at least this much is the duty of every patriot. In a vast country like India the more languages we strive to learn, the better equipped shall we become for national service.

IRRELEVANT QUESTION.

Should both the scripts and styles be learnt by national workers and Congressmen only or by all? My answer to this question is that all Indians should become Congressmen, and thus everybody should learn both the styles and scripts. In fact, the very question is irrelevant, because only a very limited number of men and women have so far developed this hobby of learning the national language. We cannot go into raptures over the fact that a few thousand or a few lakh of people appear at the Rashtrabhasha examination. Even the number of persons in the non-Hindi and non-Urdu areas who desire to learn only Hindi or Urdu is not sufficient to satisfy our ambition.

WELCOMING THIRD SISTER.

Is it not enough that those who desire to learn Urdu should do so through the Anjuman and those who desire to learn Hindi should do so through the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan? Not at all. It was precisely because of this that the Congress passed the resolution on Hindustani and the need of establishing the Hindustani Prachar Sabha was felt. The scopes of both the institutions (Sammelan and Anjuman) are restricted and from my point of view, narrow as well. It is my cherished desire that both these sister institutions should co-operate with each other. When that auspicious day will really dawn, the work of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha will be deemed to be over. So long as this situation does not arise, the Hindustani Prachar Sabha should continue to perform its duty. I do hope that these two sister associations will not only tolerate but also welcome this third sister institution which seeks to establish unity between them."

Continuing, Gandhiji writes: "So far as language is connected with the welfare of the nation, I regard Hindustani Prachar work to be most essential. There should never develop any conflict between the two activities (of Hindi and Hindustani).

"Now a question arises as to what should be done by those who have so far learnt or may learn in future only Hindi or only Urdu. Such persons should learn the other style or script and sit for the Hindustani examinations which are to be conducted in both the scripts. Those who have already learnt one style and script will find it very easy to answer the question papers".—United Press.

Khaddar Bhandar Licenses Cancelled

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

It is understood that the U. P. Government have cancelled the licence for sale of retail Khaddar by the Khaddar Bhandar.

dar Bhandars at Agra, Firrukhabad and Gonda. Mr. Vichitara Narain Sharma, Secretary of the Gandhi Ashram, Meerut saw Mr. R. S. Pandit, Deputy Secretary of Civil Supplies, U. P. Government, in this connection.

The Government, it may be recalled sometime back assured Mr. Sharma that there would be no difficulty in resuming activities of the Khaddar Bhandars at places where they existed in 1942.—United Press.

Redshirt Council Of Action

PESHAWAR, Jan. 10.

An important meeting of the Congress Redshirt leaders was held today in the Redshirt training centre at Sarlarpvah. Representatives from all over the provinces were present. A Council of Action consisting, among others of Irkhan Sahib, Khanaminian, Redshirts, Diwan Bhaniram Gandhi, M.L.A., and Mr. Khanksmiar Khan, was formed.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN RELEASED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10: Mr. Pulin Behari Banerjee, Secretary of the Lucknow City Congress Committee, who was detained since August 9, 1942, was released today from the Lucknow Central Prison.—United Press.

STUDENTS DEMAND CONGRESS LEADERS' RELEASE

MADRAS, Jan. 10

A resolution demanding immediate and unconditional release of the Congress leaders and the student detenus was passed at a meeting of the students which was held last evening under the auspices of the Madras Students' organisation according to Gandhiji's instructions to observe ninth of every month as the Leaders' Release Day.

Another resolution demanding commutation of the death sentence passed on the Chimur and Ashti Case prisoners was adopted at the meeting.

The meeting also condoled the death of Mr. Romain Rolland.—United Press.

DEFENCE SERVICES AND THE PRESS

Representatives of the Press were invited to tea at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday by Major-General Beard, Area Commander, Bombay. Speaking at the function Major-General Beard said:

"I am very glad that you have been able to accept my invitation this afternoon as I wanted to meet you on taking over Command of the Fortress of Bombay and this Area. I am not altogether a stranger to the problems of Bombay, as the city was included in my command when I arrived out here last year as an Area Commander.

I fully appreciate the importance of close and good relations between the Army, and the Civil authorities and Civil population, and these relations can only be kept as they should by the public appreciating Army problems and also of course, by the Army, by their behaviour etc., showing the public that they are here on the serious business of soldiering.

In this matter of good relationship between the Army and the public, you have, of course a very great influence, and you can rely on me to give you any assistance in my power to help you in this responsibility. Any visits to military establishments etc. can be arranged if you desire, and I am glad to hear that some recent visits have been made.

As regards behaviour of troops in general, I would ask you not to be unduly harsh in your criticisms of isolated instances that may occur and so give an impression that the Army or any of the other Services are generally ill-behaved, which of course is not the case.

I think it is fair to say that the existing relations between Civil and Military are on the whole very good indeed and during my tenure of command here I shall do all in my power to ensure that they remain so."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, on behalf of the Press, thanked Major-General Beard for the hospitality and expressed the hope that the contact between the Defence services and the Press would be more frequent than it was.

(Major-General E. C. Beard, C.B.E., M.C., Area Commander, Bombay, served in the Great War 1914-18 with the Royal Irish Regiment, was wounded, mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross. He served in India from 1920-26 with the South Lancashire Regiment and on the staff. In 1927-28 he attended the Staff College, Camberley, and held various staff appointments in England from 1929 to 1938. He served again in India with the Duke of Wellington's Regiment from 1938 to 1939.

On the outbreak of war General Beard (then Lt-Col.) was commanding the 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment. He served in France from the beginning of hostilities to the evacuation of Dunkirk, and held a staff appointment in a Division during the Battle of France. For his services in France he was awarded the C.B.E.

From 1940 to 1942 he commanded a Brigade and then became Brigadier, General Staff, at G.H.Q. British Forces until he came out to India as an Area Commander in May 1943. Before coming to Bombay in November General Beard was Area Commander Poona.)

IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Total Imports 94 Crores: In 1943 52 Crores; Total Exports 109 Crores: In 1943 93 Crores

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

Believe it or not India imported precious stones and pearls worth Rs. 1,32,52,634 during the six months ended Sept. 30, 1944. India has greatly improved her foreign trade during this period, namely the first six months of the current financial year, her total imports being 94 crores as compared with 52 crores in 1943 and exports totalled 109 crores as compared with 93 crores in 1943.

India's imports from Empire countries improved by 12 crores as compared to 1943, the principal gainers being U. K. South Africa, Kenya and Australia. Iran increased her exports to India by 16 crores, Egypt by over three crores and U.S.A. by 9 crores over the 1943 figures.

On the export side India gained 17 crores over the 1943 figures within the empire. Dates 23 lakhs, condensed milk 12 lakhs, betelnuts 21 lakhs, silk 141 lakhs, unmanufactured tobacco 1,102 lakhs, precious stones and pearls 130 lakhs, raw cotton 15 crores, chemicals, drugs and medicines 4 crores, electrical instruments 104 lakhs, dyes 271 lakhs and machinery nearly 2 crores were the principal articles imported in respect of which increases were registered.

On the export side articles registering increases were raw skins (1 region) 237 lakhs, skins 194 lakhs, tanned skins 134 lakhs; tea 1,643 lakhs, mica 183 lakhs, Lac 257 lakhs, raw rubber 51 lakhs groundnuts 3 crores, raw cotton 5 coir 71 lakhs, paraffin wax 78 lakhs groundnuts 3 crores, raw cotton 5 crores, raw wool 96 lakhs, cotton piecegoods, 23 crores, jute gunny bags 14 crores, jute gunny cloth 18 crores, woollen carpets and rugs 78 lakhs, coir 17 lakhs, paraffin wax 73 lakhs and living animals 19 lakhs.

TEN DIE OF COLD

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE (By Mail): Due to severe cold in the last week in Central India, in Indore proper some ten or twelve persons expired. The same is the case all over Central India, and the cold also is still the same like that of the last week.

BIRDS AND CATTLE FROZEN TO DEATH

(From Our Correspondent)

RATLAM (By Mail): Malwa is experiencing the bitterest cold weather. Cotton and tobacco crops, vegetables and other grain crops have been damaged due to cold.

Reports received here from several neighbouring states and villages say that a large number of birds and cattle have been picked up frozen by the cold black wind. A few showers have also fallen in some of the districts of Malwa.

COLD WAVE AND HAILSTORMS AT BHAGALPUR

BHAGALPUR, Jan. 8: A cold wave is passing over Bhagalpur since Wednesday last. The last cold wave similar to the present one was experienced here at the time of the earthquake in 1934.

It is also reported that there have been hailstorms at many places around Bhagalpur.—A. P.

COLD WAVE IN CUTCH

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, Jan. 10: After untimely showers severe cold wave is passing over Cutch since last two days. Brinjal, vegetables and wheat crops have been damaged.

WHAT DEMOCRACY OWED TO PRESS

Mysore Minister's Talk To Journalists

BANGALORE, Jan. 10.

The role of journalists in creating and maintaining healthy public opinion which could sustain a high-class Press, was emphasised by Mr. O. Pulla Reddy, Minister for Revenue and Law, addressing the Mysore State Journalists' Association at its 13th annual general meeting held here last evening.

The Press, he said, was started as a healthy organ for the ventilation of wholesome public opinion but corruption in the Press began when powerful interests acquired financial grip on it. The most disquieting symptom was the ownership of powerful Press organs by some corporations or financiers or greedy politicians, men and bodies who might advocate certain policies, not in the interests of the public but for their own advantages.

It was the newspaper Press, he continued, that had made democracy possible in large countries by the prompt and correct diffusion of news and views. Otherwise democracy would have succumbed to corrupting influences.

Concluding, he said that the Press and journalists had made a magnificent contribution during the last half a century towards the shaping of modern civilisation.—United Press.

MADRAS, Jan. 10: The editors of all local newspapers today met Mr. J. Turner, General Manager for the East Reuter's and Associated Press of India, at a luncheon party given in his honour by Mr. P. K. U. Kiday, Manager, Reuters, Madras.—A. P.

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Further Rise Attracts Increased Shares

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

Cotton Moves Within Narrow Range

BOMBAY, January 10.

The recent rise in Tata Steel and Bombay Dyeing shares being too rapid, the Share Bazar developed reactionary tendency and early improvement was lost and quotations at the close were well under the previous day's close. The market is still sensitive and it will be advisable to await developments.

Bullion market was steady with increased speculative support for Silver.

Cotton market ruled steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

With increased speculative activity in Steel Shares, there was rapid price movement, but tone of the market was very steady. There was some realising in the market which was well absorbed. Tata Steel Dfd Shares opened at Rs. 2390 and declined to Rs. 2372 under some realising but active support appeared and quotation was raised to Rs. 2410 but again reacted to Rs 2395 and steadied at Rs. 2405 Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 440 and hardened to Rs. 449 Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1990 and after declining to Rs. 1984 advanced to Rs. 2010 Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 662 and improved to Rs. 669. It is generally believed that the recent rise would induce unloading of actual Shares and it remains to be seen whether buyers prefer to accept deliveries. However tone was very steady and the market expects further expansion in currency issue.

Later on there was increased realising and quotations assumed sagging tendency. It is said that the Board is to meet on Thursday to view the situation as there was a rapid straight rise in Steel Shares. It is and that Tata Steel Dfd. Shares are dealt on cash basis and the Board will not have to take any measure beyond warning to members.

This slate checked further rise in quotations and Steel Dfds. closed Rs. 40 lower than yesterday at Rs. 2382/8. Ordinary Shares after touching highest level of Rs. 453 declined Rs. 10 at Rs. 443. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 1987 after touching Rs. 2020. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 663. Nagpurs were steady at Rs. 439. Associated Cements closed at Rs. 256 and Scindia Shares closed at Rs. 36/12.

Gold & Silver

The Reserve Bank sold today 25,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 74/10 and 300 bars Silver at Rs. 129/2. These sales were readily absorbed by the market and under moderate buying tone was steady. The market banks on inflation theory. Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 129/2 and advanced to Rs. 130 under moderate buying. Later on there was some realising and price declined to Rs. 129/10 and steadied at Rs. 129/12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 129/15. Forward Gold opened at Rs 74/11 and advanced to Rs. 74/14 and steadied at Rs. 74/13. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 73/13.

The market was steady and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver Rs. 129/11, Forward Rs. 129/8. Ready Gold Rs. 74/6, Forward Rs. 74/6. Sovereigns Rs. 51/2.

Bombay Cotton

The market opened today at Rs. 453/8 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 454/8 under moderate buying but later ruled quiet at Rs. 453. In the absence of any important professional activity the market remains steady with a narrow price movement. It is true that speculative interest is reduced but bulls are playing a very cautious game and the market is allowed to consolidate its position. This does not mean that all bullish factors are discounted and we believe short sales risky.

The market ruled steady in the afternoon and March was quoted at Rs. 454/8. The market finally closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March 454 0 0
I.C.C. May 465 8 0

COTTON ARRIVALS.

Khandesh 109, Barsi Nagar 76, Berar 827, Dholeras 362, Broach 628, Coompta 97, Western-Northerns 101. Total 2,194 Bales.

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 465 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. March	455/12	450/8	452/8
I.C.C. May	466/8	461/8	463/12
Karachi March	46/1/6	45/15/6	46/1/

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Jardilla: Extra-Spr.-Fine 463, Sup. 458, Fine 453, F. Good 448.

M. G. T. T. Sind-American: Extra-Spr.-Fine 513, Sup. 509, Fine 503, F. Good 498.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

	Ready. 1943/44 Crop.	1944/45 Crop.	New Delivery Contct Basis March, Jarilla. Jan.
Khandesh Jarilla	280/310	380/430	.....
Berar Jarilla	300/325	450/470	+10/15
Punjab 289 F.	415/450	500/550	+92/95
Punjab 289 F. sawgin	525/550	.....	+130/45
Sind N.T.	405/425	485/505	+4 /50
Sind sawgin	415/430	.....	+05/75

BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

With a fair amount of business the produce market was quiete steady. Groundnuts Khandesh quality stock at Rs. 15 and Bold other than Nizam was quoted at Rs. 14/6. Goa delivery Jan./Feb. and Feb./March were done at Rs. 14/11/6. Castorseed ready were quoted at Rs. 15/14 and Goa Jan/March business was done at Rs. 15/. Linseed C.P. and U.P. was quoted at Rs. 15/13, G.I.P. Stations at Rs. 15/9 and Mogiai at Rs. 15/4.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

Tata Ordinary 444, Tata Deferred 2387/8 Indian Iron 42, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 35, Bombay Dyeing 1987/8, Central India 440/10, Century 925, Gokak 332/8, Kihinoor 663/12, Simplex 293, Andhra Valley 1835, Tata Hydro 208/12, Tata Power 1920, Associated Cement 257/8, Belapur 238/12, Bombay Burma (Old) 547/8.

General Selling On Technical Considerations

N. Y. COTTON MARKET DECLINES 11 TO 14 POINTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

Cotton opened steady and moved in sympathy with the trend of stocks and advanced further on inflation talk and continued emphasis on Friday's bullish factors. Trade buying and price-fixing absorbed hedges on advance. Prices latterly eased on increased realising, hedges and liquidation, more indifferent demand and teachnical considerations. Otherwise there was no fresh news and the session closed barely steady. March delivery opened at 22.33 and advanced to 22.35 which was the highest level. Later March declined to 22.08 and the session closed 11 to 14 points lower. Spot Cotton price was reduced 15 points at 22.41 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

January	21.94—14
March	22.09—14
May	22.01—14
July	21.75—11
October	20.91—12
December	20.85—12
March Highest (10-31 a.m.)	22.25+02
March Lowest (2-54 p.m.)	22.08—15
Middling Spot	22.41—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	22.12—12
May	22.06—13
July	21.81—11
Middling Spot	21.55—10

NOON CALL

March	22.23
May	22.17
July	21.90

LONDON BULLION.

London, Jan. 9.

Spot 25-1/2, Forward 25-1/2. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/8/0.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 9.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 9.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c £73, Consols 2-1/2 p c £82-5/16, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 £106-9/16, War Loan 3-1/2 p c £104-3/8, Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 £113-13/16, Victory Bonds 4 p c £114, Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £10-5/8, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £83-1/2, National Bank of India £42-1/2.

Realising In

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS ON SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 462/8
Apollo 4/9/6 4/8/9 4/9/6.
Bharat 60.
Bradbury (Ord) 401/4 391/4.
B. Dyeing 1992/8 85 95 86/4 91/4 80 85 75 97/8 90 2012/8 1997/8 2020 1996/4 2000 1983/12 90 87/8.
Bharucha Defd 10.
Central India (Ord) 439 41 35 41 39 45 42 44 37/8.
Century 925 30 25.
Colaba 241 42 40/8 42/8 41 43 41.
Edward Textile 240 26/12.
Elphinstone (Ord) 98 98/8 100 97/8.
Elphinstone (Pref) 127/8.
Finlay 340 34/8 39 38 43 40 41/8 37.
Gokak 333 30 36/8 31.
India United (Defd) 3/7 3/7/8 3/7/3 3/7/9 3/7.
India United (Or) 17/11 17/12 17/9/6 17/13/6 17/12 17/13/6 17/9 17/10 17/9/6.
Indore 850 51/4 40 57/8 38/12.
Khatau 370 72/8 70.
Kohinoor 660 64 58 65 63 70 67 71 62 63.
Luxmi Cotton 1382/8 85.
Madhusudan 480.
Meyer 235 33/2 36/4 32/8 33/12 32/8.
Minerva 281/4 80.
Model 277/8 78/12.
Morarjee 745 52/8 50.
Mysore 340 42/8.
New City 426/12.
New Great (Ord) 440 42 38 45 39.
Podar (Ord) 380 80.
Sassoon Cotton 24/8.
Shrinivas 400 401/4 397/8 400.
Simplex 294 91 94 93 300 295/8 98/8 92/8.
Swadeshi 593 98 89 95 92 601 597 600 592.
Swan 347 43 49 47 48/8 44/8.
Tata Mills 73/8 72/8 72/12 72/8.
Vishnu 487/8 90 87/8.
Western India Mill 3580.
Ahmedabad Pranij Rly. 763/12.

BANKS.

A. B. C. 34/8.
Baroda 145 46/8.
Central 86/12 87 86/12.
Imperial (Old) 2040.
Imperial (New) 515 16/4 15.
Habib 80.
Reserve 135/8 86.
Union 10/1.

ELECTRIC COS.

Amalgamated 18/5.
Andhra Valley 1930.
Tram (Ord) 153 54 52/8 53/4.
Tram (Pref) 72/4 72/8.
Suburban 215.
Hydro (Ord) 208/8.
Hydro (Pref) 168/12.
Tata Power 1925 22/8.

INSURANCE COS.

British India 23/4.
Empire 1065 55 60.
Mercantile 74/12.
New India 83/12.
Oriental 6550 75.
Bombay Steam (Ord) 627/8 28/12 25 35 25.
Scindia 37/8 37/2 37/4 3614 37/6 36/13 37 36/11 36/12.
Tata Steel (Defd) 2390 80 97/8 62/8 95 80 2415 2395 2402/8 2397/8 2415 2392/8 96/4 82/8.
Tata Steel (Ord) 440 44 38 43 41 44 42 47 45/8 53 48 49 45/8 48/8 43.
Tata Steel (1st Pref) 237/8.
Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 163/4 63 63/8 63.

MISCELLANEOUS COS.

Alcock 480 90 87/8 90.
A. Cement 256 58/8 57 58/12 56.
Belapur 240/8 39 41/8 40.
Burmah (Old) 562/8 50 55 52/8
Burmah (New) 202/8 1/4 2/8.
B. B. Petrol 4/6/3 4/5 4/6 4/5/9.
Dharamsey Chemical 57/4.
Indian Bleaching 193 91 94.
I. I. Trust 127.
Port Canning 112.
P. Construction (Old) 228/8 27 29 27.
Shivrajpur 62 61 62/8 62 62/4.
Tata Chemical (Ord) 21/2 20/14.
Tata Oil (Ord) 78.
Walchandnagar (Ord) 622/8.
Western India Match 316/4.

MONEY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months, 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Bank selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/8 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Easy.

INCREASE OF RS. 9 CRORES IN NOTE ISSUE.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 5th day of January 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES: Notes held in the Banking Department (Rs. 9,44,73,000; Notes in circulation Rs. 1021,01,49,000; Total Notes issued Rs. 1030,46,22,000.

ASSETS: A. Gold Coin and bullion:—(a) Held in India Rs. 44,41,43,000; Sterling Securities Rs. 914,32,89,000; Total of A Rs. 958,74,32,000; B. Rupee Coin Rs. 13,87,88,000; Government of India Rupee Securities Rs. 57,84,02,000. Total Assets Rs. 1030,46,22,000.

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities; 93.040 per cent.

BOMBAY BANKERS' CLEARING.

The total number and amount of cheques cleared through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the year 1944 as compared with those for the 1943 are given below:—

Year 1943, Number of Chekues 66,03,292, Amount Rs. 18,47,63,55,780-15-8, Aberage amount per cheque Rs. 2,798-0-10.

Year 1944, Number of Cheques 72,40,994, Amount Rs. 21,72,84,76,084-15-8, Average amount per cheque Rs. 3,000-12-2.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Jan. 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) 41 Jany.-Feb quoted Wheat Australian (Bulk) unoffered, Wheat Australian (Bags) unoffered.

Chimur Victim's Wife Appeals For Clemency

"Save My 15 Sisters From Agonies Of Widowhood"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 10.

"I realise the irreperable loss due to my husband's death but at the same time I feel that the soul of my husband would not rest in peace if 15 unfortunate persons were sent to gallows.

I am experiencing physical and mental toriures as a widow and, therefore, do not like my sisters to suffer the agonies for the whole of their life, I urge on Your Excellencies to show mercy and save my sisters from widowhood", thus wrote Mrs. Gledis Einer Sunwani, wife of A. K. Sunwani, Naib Tahsildar of Chimur who met with death during August disturbances, to the Governor of C. P. and the Viceroy.

Mrs. Sunawani comes from a poor Christian family now residing at Raipur.

Newspaper Hawkers Appeal For Clemency

SURAT, Jan. 10.

An appeal to reconsider the cases of the 15 persons sentenced to death in the Chimur and Ashti Murder Case is made by the Surat Newspaper Hawkers' Association in a telegram to the Viceroy.

—A. P.

People's Theatre Joins In Appeals

At the Bombay People's Theatre Conference just concluded, one of the resolutions unanimously passed supported the appeal made by various organisations urging the Viceroy to exercise clemency in the cases of those sentenced to death in Ashti and Chimur murder cases.

RAILWAY ASSETS

Enquiry Postponed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

In October 1944, the Government of India appointed a Depreciation Fund Committee to enquire into the lives of railway assets, which form the basis for determining the rate of contribution to the Railway Depreciation Fund, says a Press communique.'

Soon after, the Committee had started work, one of the members (Rai Bahadur D. Dutt) was taken ill and found himself unable to continue. In addition, other unforeseen difficulties came to notice in the way of a thorough and satisfactory investigation. The Committee found that it needed a mass of information as the basis for its investigation and report.

This information was not readily available. Its compilation could not be attempted by the railway administrations at the present juncture without detriment to their other and more important and immediate work. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to suspend the enquiry and postpone it till the return of more favourable conditions."—A. P.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE CO-OPERATION MOVE

Bhulabhai Confers With Liaqat Ali

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

Some importance is attached to the informal talks between Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party, and Nawazada Liaqatali Khan, Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party, in the Central Assembly, held last evening. The talks, it is stated, related to co-operation between the parties inside the Assembly during the budget session and also in the wider political field, but importance of the talks lies in the fact that the Committee of Action of the Muslim League Working Committee meets tomorrow. This committee functions in the absence of the League High Command and certain specified powers have been delegated to it.

On Thursday the members of the Committee of Action leave for a tour of South India. The members include Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. Mohd. Isa, Mr. Essak Satarseth, and Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan.—United Press.

JAWAHARLAL LOSES WEIGHT

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have lost some weight in jail.

SARDAR'S HEALTH

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10

It is reliably learnt that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Ahmednagar Fort is suffering from intestine trouble.

It is further learnt when trouble of intestine becomes acute he takes only water, otherwise his diet chiefly consists of milk, fruit, fruit-juice and curd.

Mrs. Naidu Has No Knowledge Of It

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

With reference to a London message published in a certain section of the press here to the effect that the organisers of the proposed British Parliamentary Delegation to India are contacting Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, for their reaction, Mrs. Naidu told the Associated Press today that she herself had no communication so far. She declined to make any statement on the proposal remarking, however, 'what would come out of all these things."—A.P.

C. P. Forward Bloc Ex-Secretary Released

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Mr. L. M. Wakhare, formerly Secretary of the Forward Bloc in Central Provinces who was arrested in August 1942, was released from Nagpur Central Jail today.

He was released on an order passed by the High Court in the Habeas Corpus application filed on his behalf four months ago.—A. P.

S. ARMY H. Q. EXPLAINS PROCEDURE IN ACCIDENTS

Replies To Bombay Merchants' Chamber Demand For Compensation For Injuries

The procedure adopted by the Army in all cases of accidents reported which involve military transport is set out in a letter addressed by Hq. Southern Army to the Bombay Chamber's resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta in which the Government of India was urged immediately to introduce measures which would enable the public to obtain adequate compensation for injuries or damage suffered in accidents caused by service motor drivers.

Stating that they have noted the Chamber's resolution on motor transport accidents, the letter goes on to point out:

"A Court of Inquiry is held to investigate the circumstances of every M.T. accident case which is reported. The Court examined the evidence of both civil and military witnesses who are involved. A copy of a Southern Army Order which is issued to enable all available civilian witness to attend military Courts of Inquiry is enclosed.

"With regard to compensation, we have ruled that the Court will record their opinion as to the cause of the accident and will accordingly make their recommendation on any claim arising out of the accident. In cases where the military driver is to blame, compensation is paid after the claim has beeen verified by the civil police".

Morrison To Fight Tories

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The British Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison has decided to resign his present comparatively safe seat (South Hackney) and to fight the strongly held Tory constituency of East Lewisham at the next general election.

Discussing the decision today, Mr. Morrison emphasised his view that for the labour party to secure an independent and stable parliamentary majority it must gain and keep the support not only of the politically conscious organised workers, but also of the large numbers of professional technical and administrative workers "of whom there are many in East Lewisham."—Reuter.

U.N.R.R.A. Medical Supplies To Liberated Czechs

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Eighty crates of drugs, dressings and medical instruments—first instalment of U.N.R.R.A. supplies—are being flown from Britain to Moscow 'en route' to the liberated Czechoslovak territory.

Larger consignments are to follow shortly from the United States by sea, with further shipments from Britain and America now being arranged. The supplies are for the use of a team of Czechoslovak doctors already sent by the Czechoslovak Government to Moscow on their way to Ukraine.—Reuter.

Common Wealth Party Crisis

LONDON, Jan. 7—The Commonwealth Party is faced with internal crisis. Argument has arisen as to whether the Party should eliminate itself before or after the coming General Election and whether it should try to secure a few seats in Parliament or frankly join the Socialist Party.

Mr. R. W. G. Mackay has just resigned the chairmanship after making the Party a gift of £500 and Sir Richard Acland has taken over the chairmanship until the annual meeting in April.

Mr. Mackay says: "I think now the Labour Party is prepared to fight independently on a full Socialist programme, Commonwealth's job is finished. The only thing left is for the Party to dissolve and for its members to join the Labour Party."

Other members have decided not to dissolve the party. Sir Richard Acland says that Commonwealth has a function as a propaganda party and should concentrate its General Election work upon seats which Labour is regarded as being unlikely to win.

In any event, the Commonwealth Party intends to disband after the Election.—GLOBE.

SOVIET HONOURS MONTY

Confers Order Of Suvorov On Him

LONDON, Jan. 9

The Soviet Ambassador M. Fyodor Gusev to-day (Tuesday) at an informal ceremony at the Soviet Embassy presented orders awarded by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to a number of British service and Government personalities.

The Order of Suvorov, first degree, conferred on Field-Marshal Montgomery, and the order of Ushakov, first degree, conferred on the late Admiral Ramsay, both for "outstanding direction of operations in the forcing of the English Channel and the invasion of France," were accepted on their behalf by the permanent Under-Secretary of State Sir Alexander Cadogan.

Lord Beaverbrook (Lord Privy Seal) and Minister of Production Colonel Oliver Lyttelton received the Order of Suvorov, first degree, for outstanding services in the organisation of delivery of supplies to the U. S. S. R.—Reuter.

U. S. Budget For 1946

Looks Ahead To Time Of Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The 1946 budget presented to Congress today by President Roosevelt looks ahead to the time of peace. The State Department estimates require additional funds for "continued expansion to meet the needs and problems of liberated areas and conquered territory, and to enable the department to prepare for and participate in the coming period of intensive international co-operation."

The Budget does not include estimates of appropriations for the war or navy departments. Estimates of appropriations for the navy are to be submitted as part of a supplementary budget in sprint. Estimates for the civil functions of the war department alone are included.

The largest direct expenditure of Government for an independent office is 26,22,837,500 dollars for veterans administration, which covers such services as hospital care, pensions and compensations.

There are a number of broad new programmes for veterans of the present war. By June 30, 1944 $3,200,000 national life insurance policies had been issued covering 11,685,007 individuals with 114,823 million dollars for readjustment benefits under the "G1 Bill of Rights" passed by last Congress.—Reuter.

German U-Boat Menace Assumes Renewed Activity

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A joint Anglo-United States U-Boat statement says, "German U-boat warfare flared into renewed activity during December." Increased Allied losses in Merchantmen were recorded. The Allies continue to sink U-boats in widely separated parts of the Atlantic."

Despite these, the United Nations regularly continue to supply their expanding armies over the world, enabling them to resist the attackers or drive back the foe. The Allies continue to sink enemy undersea craft in the wider Atlantic.

The announcement of the recent landing of enemy agents from a U-boat on the Maine coast is yet another indication that the menace of Germany's undersea fleet is real and continuing."—Reuter.

GEN. BRADLEY AWARDED BRONZE STAR

S.H.A.E.F., PARIS, Jan. 9.

The Bronze Star has been awarded to Lieut.-General Omar Bradley, symbolizing General Eisenhower's appreciation of the great fighting qualities of the 12th Army group and the services rendered by General Bradley in disrupting Field Marshal Rundstedt's plan of attack.—Reuter.

Banish Chest-Crushing BRONCHITIS

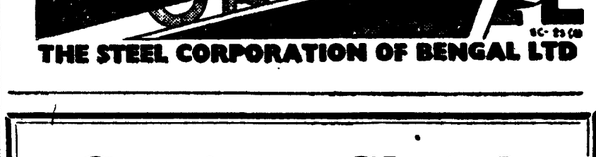
ARE you conscious of Bronchitis tightening its crushing coils about your chest? Are you continually gasping for breath—or racked by coughing until it feels as if your head must burst? If so, take Peps antiseptic, breatheable tablets and benefit from the wonderful relief they give.

Dissolved in your mouth a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences, which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Thus, Peps cut choking phlegm, relieve congestion in the air tubes, stop coughing, remove chest tightness and aid the breathing. Peps quickly soothe your throat and strengthen your lungs.

Take PEPS Breatheable Tablets

225

SCOB STEEL
SCOB·STEEL
SCOB STEEL



THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL LTD

Coming Shortly

TO

YOUR SERVICES

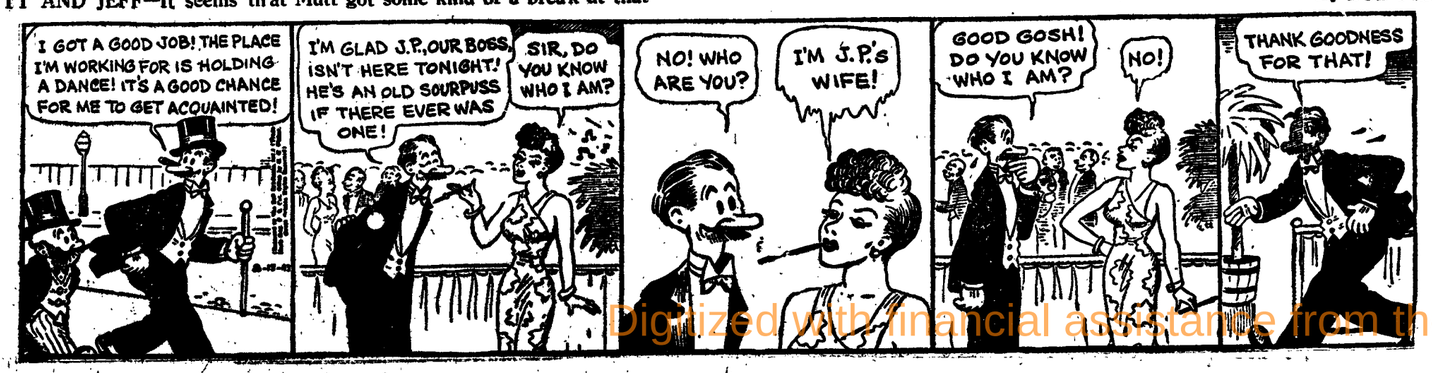
NAWDWIP BANK LIMITED

H. O.—6, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA

Estd. 1929.

DR. BIS. S. SETHII, Divl. Manager, U. P. & C. P.
36, DILKUSHA, ALLAHABAD

MUTT AND JEFF—It seems that Mutt got some kind of a break at that — By BUD FISHER


I GOT A GOOD JOB! THE PLACE I'M WORKING FOR IS HOLDING A DANCE! IT'S A GOOD CHANCE FOR ME TO GET ACQUAINTED!
I'M GLAD J.P., OUR BOSS, ISN'T HERE TONIGHT! HE'S AN OLD SOURPUSS IF THERE EVER WAS ONE!
SIR, DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM?
NO! WHO ARE YOU?
I'M J.P.'s WIFE!
GOOD GOSH! DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM?
NO!
THANK GOODNESS FOR THAT!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

PERSONAL ADLETS

For Scientific Guidance in Selecting suitable studies careers and employments through psychological tests freely consult Mr Batliboi personally. Capitol Cinema Building, second floor, Hornby Road entrance, Bombay 6947

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced Readers and Copyholders with good knowledge of English language. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 and 4 p.m.

Wanted—Experienced Compositors, those who have worked in a Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 & 4 p. m.

Wanted a Technical Assistant with good knowledge of Chemistry theoretical and applied and Factory experience, for an All-India Organisation at Calcutta Apply stating terms etc., to Box No. 1674. "Bombay Chronicle."

Royal Air Force Vacancies exist in Technical and Clerical Branches of the Royal Air Force for Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans. Starting pay Rs. 75 per month. Messing, accommodation, etc., free. Excellent prospects with increased pay to suitable applicants. For full particulars apply to the Technical Recruiting Office at Staunton Road, Poona, or Esplanade Maidan (North), Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1, Assembly Rest House, Nagpur, Panch Kuva, Ahmedabad, Bungalow No. 39, Old Telegraph Office, Belgaum, Military Barracks, Khandwa (C.P.) (1608)

Wanted—Gujarati knowing graduate, undergraduate teachers (trained and S. T. C. preferred): also trained teachers for Primary classes. Apply Esplanade High School, Hornby Road, Bombay. 7024

Wanted a Short-hand Typist experienced in solicitors firm. Apply Messrs. Mohile and Parekh, Fort, Bombay. 7022

Wanted applications for posts of Sorters in Railway Mail Service at Bombay, Poona, Ehusaval, Manmad, etc., from candidates who are Matriculates. Age limit upto 25 years and for Scheduled castes upto 28 years. Candidates of only Muslim, Scheduled castes and other minorities communities, viz., Christians, Jews, Parsis, etc., should apply. Service Temporary. Apply to the Superintendent, R.M.S. "B" Division, Poona. (1689)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Himalayas Herb of 130 years fame for complete Asthma & Piles relief by one dose taken on 23-1-45. Sri Sidhbaba S. A. Nagod, P. O. (Jubbulpore). 7017

FINANCE & PARTNERSHIP

Wanted a financier to finance upto Rs. 10,000 on interest or as a financing partner. Apply Box No. 7027 "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENCY WANTED

Northern India Supply Syndicate, Cawnpore is open for agencies in U. P. of mill stores Hutter parts, mills machineries, paints, toilets, Fancy wares etc. Only reliable firms should please correspond. Scientific organisation. Sales and distribution guaranteed. 1662

AGENTS WANTED

Agents and district Agents and Travelling Agents required for the following:—1. Gokhka's disinfectants. 2. Rainbow brand water proof Tarpaulins 3, Mohan Washing soap. Please apply to Northern India Supply Syndicate, Gandhi Chowk, Cawnpore. 1663

Wanted Agents and merchants to book orders wholesale or retail for our Highgrown Nilgiri Teas in all provinces. Apply Nilgiri Tea Products, R. S. Puram (Coimbatore). 7018

TO LET

To let, plot of land, 400 square yards, near Shivaji Park. Apply Ghangurde Vaidya Wadi Thakurdwar, Bombay. 7003

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Silk power-looms in working order. Correspond with the Rajputana Silk Mills, Jaipur (Rajputana). (6925)

Wanted an Ice Manufacturing machine 1 to 5 tons per day. Apply Box No. 7023, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For sale 12 Roving Machines quit in working order. Particulars on request. Apply Box No. 7021, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Can supply complete set working drawings & patterns for latest Sohler Type Krupps Oil Expeller much in demand now on acceptance of terms of monopoly sale on commission basis. Firms interested in manufacturing to please communicate with Box No. 7035, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tender for printing, and supplying Goods Tariff Part I-B Tender form and sample obtainable from the Stationery Suprdtt., G. I. P. Rly., Printing Press, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 4/- not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 6-2-45, at 3 P. M. (S. T.). 1651

PUBLIC NOTICES

ANNOUNCEMENT

This is to notify that the STERLING GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED has taken over all the business of the former STERLING INSURANCE CO., LTD., covering fire only, in accordance with a scheme accepted by the Superintendent of Insurance.

The former STERLING INSURANCE CO., LTD. has ceased to exist and its registration has been cancelled.

The STERLING GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. was registered in 1943 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lacs out of which Rs. 25 lacs was issued and fully subscribed. 50% of the issued capital has been paid up.

The amalgamation of Sterling General with Sterling Insurance was sanctioned by the Court a few months ago.

The STERLING GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. has already deposited with the Reserve Bank of India the maximum security of Rs. 4½ lacs. It is now carrying on business in all departments including Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Workmen's Compensation, etc.

STERLING GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
NEW DELHI

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

(City Engineer's Department, Architectural Branch).

NOTICE

Two separate tenders are invited for the works described below for the year 1945-46 and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on any day till Friday, the 19th January, 1945.

(1) For the execution of annual repairs to all buildings belonging to the Municipality, petty works and supply of labour in A, B, C, D and E East Wards.
(2) For the execution of annual repairs to all buildings belonging to the Municipality, petty works and supply of labour in E West, F and G Wards including Bandra Slaughter-Houses.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed cover bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- for each copy to any one deputed to receive them, by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N.B.—"TENDERS MUST BE BROUGHT DULY SEALED TO THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE AND DELIVERED AT THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE AS DIRECTED ABOVE. TENDERERS SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO FILL IN OR SEAL THEIR TENDERS AT THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S OR ANY OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICE."

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated the 8th January, 1945. (1688)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE.

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, Bombay invites Tender No. B.Y./T-90640 (E)/TIM/1650 to tender him on or before 22-1-1945 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 8/- (Rupees eight not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal order (quoting Tender Number, full name and address of the remitter) for FORMS DINING TENT M. K. III 8000 Numbers.

Applicants not already on approved list of supply Department Contractors must give their Banker's reference on application for Tender form. 1679

NOTICE

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913
and
In the matter of Vidyut Chemicals Limited.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Vidyut Chemicals, Limited (in voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Registered office of the Company at 55 Marine Drive, Bombay on Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1945 at 6 P.M. for the purpose of laying before it the Liquidator's Report and account of the winding up of the Company giving explanation, thereof, if any, and passing the same.

R. E. CHUBB,
Liquidator.

55, Marine Drive,
Bombay, 10th January, '45. 1637

THE B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

On account of the continuous strain that has been thrown on the Company's staff and vehicles in recent years, it has become imperative that the Commissioner of Police's Order, limiting the number of Standing passengers to six, should be most strictly observed. The public are requested to co-operate in the carrying out of this order and so avoid delays in Service.

It would be appreciated if passengers would report any of the staff who do not carry the full quota of passengers.

Would you please Cooperate.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.
1697.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Stores Department

TENDERS for the annual supply of materials mentioned below will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 28th February 1946 on WEDNESDAY THE 31ST JANUARY 1945.

(1) C. I. Rain Water Pipes, Soil pipes, Bends, etc.; (2) Cloth, Dungree; (3) Hose Rubber and I. R. Lined; (4) Locks, Brass and Iron; (5) Packing Asbestos & Cotton; (6) Pitch; (7) Rope Coir and Rubbing Hand, etc.; (8) Rope, Line, Cotton and Nose Strings; (9) Nawar, Tape and Wicks; (10) Shafts, wooden for picks and nowras and Poles Nowghani; (11) Timber (Country Teak); (12) Timber, Miscellaneous; (13) Timber (Tongued and Grooved); (14) Rafters, Teakwood; (15) Rafters, Jungle-wood; (16) Hospital Clothing (Clothing and Ready-made articles); (17) Hospital Clothing (Tailored articles); (18) Mattresses and Curtains, etc.; and (19) Disinfectants (Powder and Fluid).

Tender and Contract forms will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 1/- per set of agreement forms and Annas 4/- per set of schedule forms. Tenderers must bring their tenders duly sealed to the Municipal Office and deliver them at the Chief Accountant's Office. Tenderers will not be allowed to fill in or seal their tenders at the Chief Accountant's or any other Municipal Office.

Any further information required will be supplied on an application to the undersigned (TENDER FORMS WILL NOT BE SENT BY V. P. P.)

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner

A. H. K. SHAIKH.
Controller of Stores.

Office of the Controller of Stores, 566, Dalisle Road, Bombay No. 11. 11th January 1945. 1693

NOTICE

Wanted experienced Stenographers (either sex). Pay upto Rs. 125 plus 30 allces. Matriculate typists with good speed on Rs. 55 plus Rs. 23/8/- allces. and Rs. 5 bonus, and a Caretaker, preferably an ex-military man, on Rs. 30-1-40 plus the usual dearness allces Applicants should interview Asst. Controller Genl. of Civil Supplies on 12th January at 3 p.m. 1698

G.I.P. RAILWAY
TALEGAON-POONA TRAIN SERVICE

IT IS NOTIFIED that with effect from 15th January, 1945, No. T-13 Down Passenger will run to the following timings:—

		H. M.
Talegaon	Dep.	0— 5
Ghorawadi	,,	0— 7
Begdaewadi	,,	0—16
Dehu Road	,,	0—23
Chinchwad	,,	0—33
Kirkee	,,	0—44
Sivajinagar	,,	0—51
Poona	Arr.	1— 0

(1694)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SALEHBHAI AKBARALI of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim of any sort against the said property are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 10 days from the date hereof. In default the claim if any will be considered as waived and sale completed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate and lying and being on BUTCHER STREET or NAGDEVI STREET outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 345 sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2021 and Cadastral Survey No. 106 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 317 and 318. New Street Nos. 245, 247, 249.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1945.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (1687)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Hoare Miller and Company Limited, a Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and having its registered office at 5 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim against or to the said property of whatsoever kind is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of leasehold land situated on and forming plot No. 39 of the Ballard Estate of the Port Trustees in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring one thousand and twelve square yards and four-ninths of another square yard and bounded on the North by Currimbhoy Road and on the South East and West by other land belonging to the Port Trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779 and Cadastral Survey No. 39|1187 (Fort Division) together with the building and premises erected and built thereon and known as "Commerce House" assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 2(A) Ward No. 2683(2) and Street No. 3 Currimbhoy Road.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1945.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1690)

AUCTION SALES

SALE TODAY THURSDAY 11TH JANUARY 1945

The sale of Indian paintings, gold, silver & metal pocket & wrist watches, table clocks, glassware, cutlery, platedware porcelain ornaments, etc., and black wood carved furniture will take place to-day at 3 P. M. at their sale room as previously advertised.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA RD. CLOSE TO MASJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shah & Co., Attorneys for Khan Saheb Haji Hyderally Haji Bachually and others the Trustees of the will of Khan Bahadur Haji Bachually Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 24th January, 1945 at 4-30 P.M. the undermentioned property at the premises:

1. All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 106 sq. yds. with dwelling house situated thereon bearing Municipal "B" Ward No. 2934, Old St. Nos. 214-216 and 141, New St., Nos. 45-62.
2. All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 174 sq. yds. with dwelling house situated thereon bearing Municipal "B" Ward No. 2933, Old St. Nos. 210-212 and 139, New St. Nos. 62-64-66.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to M|s. Shah & Co., Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., or the undersigned.

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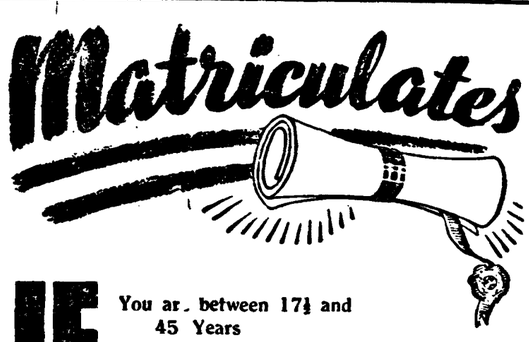

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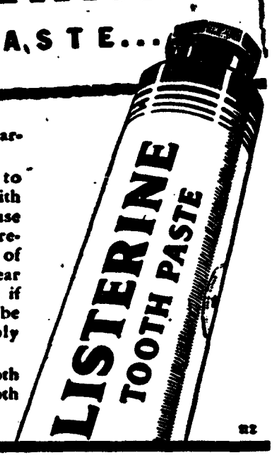

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We are doing our best to keep *all* dealers supplied with Listerine Tooth Paste, because we know how much you appreciate the cleansing qualities of this finer dentifrice. Please bear with us and remember that if you are unable to get your tube of Listerine today—possibly you can get it tomorrow.

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SHRI SHANTI SURISHWAR JAYANTI FAIR

SHRI SHANTI SURISHWAR JAYANTI FAIR will be held at Mandoli Farm State from 10th to 16th January, 1945.

The public intending to join the fair is informed that Motor Buses will be available for Mandoli at AGRAWAL MOTOR SERVICE garage near Vishnu Dharamshala ABU ROAD.

For further information apply to the Manager, AGRAWAL MOTOR SERVICE, ABU ROAD. 1659

PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN FREE

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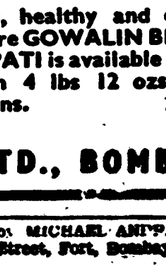
1945 ANNUAL DIRECTIONS 1945

Based on YOUR Birth Sign, your Reading gives MONTHLY and WEEKLY FORECASTS from NOW to the end of 1945 describing actual EVENTS with exact dates in YOUR PROFESSION



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